The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,591—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1889.

APRIL.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies. Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

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As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
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25-0	13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	25-0	13-8
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34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0	18-0
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CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	12th Apr.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigell	10th "
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th "
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st "
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigell	4th June.
‡ PESHAWUR	3929	600	L. H. Moule	11th "
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th "
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

In addition to the above, the following special steamer will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Webber	3th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th Apr.
ROHILLA	3511	600	R. Haselwood	9th May
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves or China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st April, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 or First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May 1889
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June "
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July "
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

TEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BIAGNO	On the 7th May, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th April, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th May.
bPOSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	25th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4 200	600	11th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th May, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
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PASSAGES BOOKED by P and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

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GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on 21st April, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY 18th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at 9 a.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 7th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 13th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th April, 1889. Agents.

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DRY EPERNAY.

A SUPERIOR quality Champagne, bottled in Epernay, combined with the sustaining properties of Coca Leaves. To Travellers and those engaged in outdoor pursuits, its value cannot be over-estimated, whilst it will be found a delightfully exhilarating nervine tonic, and may be taken alike by the invalid and the strong with equal confidence.

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Bottles, 12 in a case ..... Rs. 50 per dozen.
Half Bottles, 24 in a case .....Rs. 27-8 "

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Formula.—Podophyllin, Belladonna, and Strychnine.
Dose.—One Granule, morning and evening.

These granules act most beneficially in torpid liver from defective nerve influence. Re. 1 per bot.

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Formula.—Podophyllin and Pepsine.
Dose.—One granule (equal to ½ gr. Podophyllin).
Re. 1 per bot.

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Formula.—Aloin, Strychnine, and Belladonna.
Re. 1 per bot.

COUGH GRANULES.

Formula.—Ipecacuanna, Nuxvomica, and Belladonna.
Dose.—One Granule, 3 or 4 times a day.

These Granules act very efficaciously in cases of troublesome cough, promoting expectoration, and giving almost immediate relief.

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All the Pills in common use kept in stock. Any other kind made and coated on short notice.

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BATS, Boys' ..... each Re. 1-10 to	3	0
Do. Single Cane ..... each	7	0
Do. Double Cane ..... "	8	8
Do. Treble Cane ..... "	10	8
Do. All Cane ..... "	13	0
Frowd's Driver ..... "	15	8
Patent Exceller ..... "	14	8
STUMPS for Boys' use ..... Per set	2	8
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails "	3	12
Do. With Brass Ferrules ..... "	6	0
Do. do. and Iron Points... "	7	0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c ..... each	13	8
Boy's Set, complete in box	10	8

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Do. Duke's Double Seam ..... each	4	0
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Do. Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam "	3	8
Do. do. Treble Seam. "	4	8
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured ..... "	5	4
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BATS, Best English make, Men's..... each	7	0
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RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price the same as Association Balls.		

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BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28.....per doz.	10	8
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THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection...	18	8
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TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, and Fawn...	14	8

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The Popular Watch, good value, goes well, Keyless, Crystal face.....	15
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One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

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IVORY TOILET SETS
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STATIONERS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.
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THACKER AND COMPANY. LD.

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BOMBAY.

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A QUANTITY of Well-seasoned Boxwood in logs of diminsions from 2 feet to 3½ feet long, and 1 foot to 3½ feet girth. Prices from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4 per Maund. A reduction will be made on purchases of One Ton or more.

Applications should be made to Bulanda Forest Hut, Simla, or to the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bashahr Division, Simla.

BULL, BEVAN & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY AGENCY.

IN supersession of previous announcements notice is hereby given that Mr. CLEMENT POOLE, has been APPOINTED AGENT of the Company, and assumes charge of the Agency as from THIS DATE.

Mr. E. B. STEWARD will continue TO SIGN per procuration.

Bombay, 15th April, 1889.

TO LET.—A very desirable BUNGALOW, well furnished, and kept in good style, known as the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott's Bungalow at Khundala. Rent Moderate. For further particulars apply to

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MANY of the choicest Patterns of the Hand-made "MISSION" CLOTHS are imitated by Foreign Manufacturers and sold by Dealers here, of which fact intending Purchasers will do well to take a note. The GENUINE "MISSION" CLOTHS can be had, Retail and Wholesale, from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

COOK'S

POPULAR HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.

LAST OF THE SEASON!

THE s. s. "GODAVARI" will leave the Apollo Bunder on WEDNESDAY next, 17th inst., at 8-30 p.m., for a Moonlight Cruise round the Harbour. See Handbills.

Band and Refreshments on Board.

Tickets, ONE RUPEE, from

THOMAS COOK & SON.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST LANDED a Brau, New, English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Circular-fronted, Miniature Broughams by Watson of Lowestoft.

A Pair of Black Hungarian Horses, thoroughly broken to Harness and Saddle, 5 years old, 15 hands high.

One Black Hungarian Horse, broken to single and double harness, very quiet to ride, and suitable as a charger, up to weight, 5 years old, 15-1 hands high.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Pair of Dun Color Pegu Ponies with a T-cart and set of Double Harness.

And One Chesnut Country-bred Horse, quiet to ride, goes well, to be sold off at a moderate price, the property of the HON'BLE MR. J. B. RICHEY, C.S., C.S.I.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Madras, up to 9th May, 1889, and opened at 12 noon on the 10th May, 1889, for the SUPPLY of STORES (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal, up to 31st March, 1890.

The term "more" to include Supply of Stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of orginal tender. List of Stores can be obtained on application to the Ordnance Officer, Madras.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable at Annas 8 in the office of the Ordnance Officer, Madras.

Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 5 per cent in Bank receipt as Earnest-money, which will be returned on execution of the Contract Deed or rejection of the Tender.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected; the accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement in the event of his failing to take it up his Earnest money will be forfeited.

On failure of contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or part of the Security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.

V. C. FISHER, Lieut.-Col., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of TOOKARAM GOPAL of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

CHIMABAI, Widow of the abovenamed deceased. .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 5th day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 5th day of April, 1889.

CHIMABAI, widow, in person.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET,
Bombay.

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES, SHEETING, &c., &c.

SHIKAR CLOTH FOR SPORTSMEN AND DISTRICT OFFICERS.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

ENAMELLED IRONWARE

Of all kinds and of the very best quality.

LUNCHEON BASKETS,
TRAVELLING BATH TUBS,

Fitted with Wicker Basket, Strap, Buckle and Lock.

FOLDING-TABLES, WASH-STANDS, AND CAMP COTS.

OFFICERS' "BUCKET" CANTEENS, In Wicker Basket, with Strap and Lock.

SPONGES, &c., &c.

PHOTOGRAPHERS' REQUISITES.

BROMIDE, PIZZIGHELLI, ALBUMENIZED AND SENSITIZED PAPERS, DRY PLATES, DISHES, CHEMICALS, DEVELOPERS, LAMPS, MOUNTS, &c., &c.

Complete catalogue forwarded on application to

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY,

"GIROFLE-GIROFLA."

MISS GRACIE PLAISTED
AND
MR. CHARLES HARDING,

SUPPORTED BY THE ENTIRE COMPANY.

PRICES AS USUAL.

GOOD FRIDAY,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20.
FIRST PRODUCTION OF BALFE'S BOHEMIAN GIRL.

THOS. H. BABINGTON,
Business Agent.

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ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

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A MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION of One Rupee, or a YEARLY Subscription of Rs. 11, will entitle a Bombay Subscriber to Perusal of six English Weeklies and Four Periodicals, which will be delivered in the following order:—

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On Wednesday, one Three-pence Newspaper.
On Thursday, one Penny Newspaper.
On Friday, one Two-pence Newspaper.
On Saturday, one Three-pence Newspaper.

WEEKLY DELIVERY.

First Saturday, one Six-pence Periodical.
Second Saturday, one Six-pence Periodical (Illustrated).
Third Saturday, one Six-pence Periodical.
Fourth Saturday, one Six-pence Periodical (Illustrated).

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Funny Folks. Tit-Bits.
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Cornhill Magazine. Marine Engineer.
Family Herald. Provincial Medical Journal.

N.B.—The Papers and Periodicals are delivered and collected by Library Messengers at the Residences of Subscribers in Bombay and its Suburbs, Bandora and Tanna.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 6-8

SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.
Address orders to

WATERBURY,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD, OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are speedily situated, and within easy distance from Railway stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

FOR SALE.

THE COTTACHI MALAY COFFEE ESTATE, comprising 50 acres of 4-year-old coffee, 25 acres 1-year-old, and 25 acres forest, land has a pucca cattle shed and set of cooly lines. The Estate is situated about 6 miles from the town of Viraraja rapet, in S. Coorg. Price Rs. 18,000. The coming Crop is estimated at 6 tons. Apply to

A. JOHNSTON,
Virarajendrapet, Coorg.

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COACH-BUILDERS.

LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY.
Queen's Road, BOMBAY, Opposite Churney Road Crossing.

The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.

English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

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CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY

£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,

Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.

Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.

Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

2 bales white shirtings fents 21 and 10 yards.
2 „ grey shirtings, 8 and 9 lbs.
1 case white mulls.
2 „ coloured prints.
15 „ superior pale sherry.
10 „ very old Scotch whisky.

AUCTION SALE OF A MEDICAL DISPENSARY CONSISTING OF MEDICINES AND FURNITURE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., in house No. 185, on Pallow or Thakordwar Road, next to Sanwoy's Thakordwar, on account of Messrs. D. Anderson and Co. by order of Vithal Ramchandra.

A medical dispensary consisting of medicine in bottles and furniture, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant, Stores, &c., &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m. on each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B B & C I Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of augers, bolts and nuts, casks, packing cases, drums oil, old furniture, soap dust, files, firebars, grinding-stones, plate, plain glasses, rails, coiled keys, spring balances, timber scrap iron and steel tyres, scrap steel, volute, buffer, and flat bearing springs, old steam crane boiler, flat bottom pieces of flat-footed rails, steel wheel, old engineer wheels, wagon iron work, India-rubber iron, steel and leather scrap and miscellaneous other articles.

The material has been already weighed, and the weighment noted on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within two months, failing which the same will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

The goods are now on view.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, April 15, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissariat Store-keeper General, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks—

A quantity of provision and dead stock and about 46½ lb. of ivory.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frames, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, a double barrelled C.-F. breech-loader, 10 bore, with case and loading apparatus, by Mutrout of the Haymarket, a bay Arab horse, aged 11½, very quiet, has been ridden by a lady, &c., &c., the property of Major FORJETT.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

The property of another gentleman—

1 strong built dog-cart by Stephens, with a fast-trotting bay pony.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY next, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms.

About 12,300 seal helmets.
„ 11,236 chains for helmets.
„ 15 puggrees for „
„ 300 empty cases.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th May next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 3, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, a handsome mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co., a large size microscope on stand, a first-rate Singer's sewing machine, fish bowl with fish, a handsome strong-built victoria, a powerful flea-bitten grey Arab horse, Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, &c., &c., the property of F DAWSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay, April 15, 1 89.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ dhoties.
2 „ „ prints.
5 „ „ prints.
1 D.-B. Lancaster gun with cartridges.
1 D.-B, B.-L. C.F. gun in case, with implements, by John Dixon and Son.

The property of a gentleman gone to China—

1 Photographic camera with apparatus complete.
3 cases each 40 tins 1 lb, and 120 tins ½ lb. cut tobacco.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Ahmedally Tazbhoy and Sons—

A T & S 5752 } 2 cases 1,000 gross iron eyes.
5752½ }

By order of the Administrator General the effects of the late Mr. J. Ventas, consisting of wearing apparel, portmanteaus and sundry articles.

The effects of the late Mr. W. J. Alexander consisting of wearing apparel, medicine chest, steel trunk and sundry articles.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Ebrahim, ex Apollo.

J S 76-100—25 cases matches.

By order of Premjee Dewcurn, and on account and at the risk of Leherchund Khimchund—

3 bales dhoties

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome, English-built wagonette, with brake and steps.
1 light, English-built buggy.
1 handsome, English-built, four-wheeled dog-cart.
1 black, young and serviceable horse, 15 hands, 7 years, very fast, will do very well for brokers. Owner proceeded to Europe.
1 English-built, park phaeton, by Hall and Sons, Long-Acre, in very good condition.
1 strong and hard-working Australian carriage horse.
1 strong, double-seated brougham, and any other horses and carriages which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK AND JUNGLE WOOD SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bander, by order of Mr. Jainarrayen Sittaram—

About 100 tons teak squares.
„ 100 „ jungle wood squares, in lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th inst., and the following days at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at a shop near Jackeria Masjid by order of the trustees to the estate of Tarachund Purshotum the whole of his stock-in-trade consisting of colored satin, ⅌grenadine, plain and flowered cashmere, plain and printed flannel, trousering, zephyr cloth Cretonne prints, alpacca, Oxford shirtings, printed muslin, woollen cashmere, merino, plain and flowered silk velvet, cotton and silk handkerchiefs, socks and stockings, railway rugs, blankets, scarves, neckties, white dorias, &c.

The property is on view.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 45 of 1884.

Raghowjee Anundjee and others.
vs.
Vullubdass Hurjeewundass and others.

SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

On THURSDAY next, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in pursuance of directions contained in the Decree made herein on the 22rd day of September 1886 the undermentioned gold and pearl Jewellery, viz.—

Gold sacklas, gajra bedharee, gajra bangles, adini potli, googri, choona kanthi, hirakanthi and vak.

Pearl sadaro, bangles and raffuli.

The jewellery will be on view 4 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant sale, commencing at 1 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Marine Lines, opposite the 4th Rifle Mess the valuable and handsome French-polish blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made to order, of the latest design and of the best workmanship, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Satsuma flower vases and jars, rich table ornaments, handsome oil paintings, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, a handsome, strong light pony cart, and a set of harness, a nearly new sewing machine, &c., the property of Captain G. E. EVEN.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Persian and velvet carpets, &c.. the property of C. P. ROBINSON, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the executor and executrixes of the will of the late H. A. Suntook, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., the undermentioned valuable jewellery, viz:—

Gold English watches by McCabe and Marshall, Geneva watch, brilliant, pearl, ruby, cornelian, carbuncle and signet-rings, brilliant shirt studs, albert chains, lockets, collar buttons, sleeve links, solitaires, shirt studs, seals, pen and pencil cases, watch rings and hooks, spectacles, and eye glasses by Menist, &c., &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, April 15, 1889.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription £1 per year including postage.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

AN IMPORTANT CONSIGNMENT now landed in the above Department. The Latest and Most Recherché Novelties of the Seasons, Specially imported from PARIS and LONDON, including a Rich and Extensive Range of RIBBONS in all Shades and Widths.

MOIRE RIBBON, with Satin Edge .....from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.
PLAIN do. with Satin Edge .....from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Beautiful and Natural Designs, Mounts for Evening Dresses An immense Choice Selection, also a Large Variety of Tasteful Combinations in Sprays.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

DRESS-MAKERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

DIAMONDS.

WE are glad to have the opportunity in these days of Low Exchange of informing the Public that we have just procured, direct from the Mines, a magnificent Assortment of the above, justly named

THE QUEEN OF GEMS.

They are purely white, perfectly cut, and of intense brilliancy, and having obtained them at very favourable Prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which, we believe, has not been touched for years. For instance, we can now supply a Single Stone White and Perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-carat Gold, for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 100 only.

All Stones are set on the Premises by our Workmen under European Supervision, and we can furnish Estimates and Designs for any description of Diamond Jewellery, no matter how intricate and elaborate.

We have many Pairs of Grand Large Stones suitable for Solitaire Boutons, &c., and can also supply a Pair of Choice Boutons as low as Rs. 80.

An Inspection is invited, and we ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices before investing.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower. AND POONA, 11, Staff Lines, Opposite Napier Hote.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE, STREET, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON
Acting Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

EDUCATION.

MR. F. M. BUCKLAND, M. A.,

(ETON AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.)

PREPARES PUPILS for the Public Schools. Terms 100 Guineas Per Annum. Laleham, Staines, Middlesex.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Shawls, Silks, Curiosities, Embroidery Work, Rampore Chudders, &c., &c.

Inspection invited. Price-lists free by post.

Address:—Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

FUNDS EXCEED 7¼ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of property at LOW RATES.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

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	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's	23	8
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Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ARTICLE CUT COPRA in Bags, will be TESTED for TONNAGE, on TUESDAY, the 16th April, 1889, at 4 p.m., at the Godowns of Messrs. Halli Brothers, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By Order of the Committee

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 8th April, 1889.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, 1889, at 3 p.m.

1.—To Receive Director's and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1888.
2.—To Elect a Director and Auditors.
3.—To Declare a Dividend.
4.—To Transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 21st March, 1889.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, Limited.

SECOND REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 15th day of April, 1889, the Maharani Ice Company, Limited, will REDEEM the undermentioned DEBENTURES, and will pay at the Company's Office No. 5, Armenian Lane, the sum of Rs. 100 for each of these Debentures presented for payment together with interest for the fraction of the Half-year up to 15th April 1889, when interest will cease to accrue thereon.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, held on the 9th day of January, 1889, the following Fifty Debentures were determined by lot to be redeemed:—

NUMBERS OF DEBENTURES.

2, 14, 76, 78, 86, 129, 189, 202, 210, 211, 237, 248, 260, 285, 314, 370, 380, 391, 392, 410, 434, 451, 457, 523, 548, 583, 567, 571, 604, 609, 638, 639, 645, 651, 665, 672, 699, 701, 705, 717, 732, 745, 752, 755, 771, 809, 801, 823, 834, and 842.

By order of the Board,

SADANAND BALCRISHNA & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 196 OF 1887.

JOAO MARIANO DE ALMEIDA of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Tannah, in the Island of Salsette, in the Presidency of Bombay, and ANACLETO DE PENHA of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort, two of the Executors of the last Will of the REVEREND SEBASTIAN ANDRE DUARTE, deceased .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

ANACLETO DUARTE of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Upper Girgaum, outside the Fort, an Executor of the said Will, and JOSE MIGUEL DUARTE and SEBASTIAN JOSE DUARTE of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitants, the former residing at Upper Girgaum and the latter at Mazagon, outside the Fort.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to a Decretal Order of the Hight Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suit, bearing date the fifth day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Reverend Sebastian Andre Duarte, late of Bombay Portuguese inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the fourth day of May one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, the Testator in the Pleadings in the above suit mentioned are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House within One Calendar

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Royal Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 13th :—Kaiser-i-Hind (s), from Shanghai. Yesterday :—Raveri (s), from Glasgow ; Oriental (s), Marmagao ; Strathearn (s), penarth ; and Colaba (s), Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 13th :—Oceana (ship), for Calcutta ; Chicago (s), Hull, &c. ; and Wardha (s), Chittagong. Yesterday :—Imperator (s), for Colombo.

FAIR.—The annual Sonapore Fair will be held today at the Mahomedan burial-ground, Sonapore.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Niagara and Khiva entered the dock on Friday and the s.s. Knight Errant yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Vista and Aston Hall entered the dock on Friday and the s.s. Clan Macgregor left it on Saturday.

THE INSTITUTE FOR DEAF-MUTES.—The committee of the Bombay Institute for Deaf-Mutes thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a donation of Rs. 250 from His Highness Shri Vibhajee, K.C.S.I., the Jam of Jamnagar.

THE G. T. CHARITIES.—Mr. Tribhovandas Nathubhoy has, to encourage female education among his caste-fellows (Banias), offered Rs. 200 to found a prize in the G. T. Girls' School, to be called after his deceased wife. This is the second instance of the kind in connection with the charities, the first donation having been made by Mr. Sunderdas Dhurumsey a few days ago.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at Girgaum respecting the death of Rama Gopal, aged 40 years. Deceased was employed for several years watering the compound of Mr. Scott's stable at Girgaum. On Friday night deceased, while drawing water from a well which had no protecting wall accidentally fell in and was drowned. The verdict was that the death of Rama Gopall was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in a well. The jury are of opinion that the well is dangerous and should be protected.

A FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital into the circumstances attending the death of a young woman named Babai. On Saturday afternoon, while passing along the Matharpaccady Road, the unfortunate woman was accidentally knocked down by a bullock-cart laden with bags of grain, and one of the wheels passing over chest, she sustained injuries, from which she died on the way to the J. J. Hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

DEATH FROM BURNING.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital respecting the death of a Mahomedan female child aged 2 years, named Fatma. Deceased was the daughter of a cookshopkeeper at Grant Road, named Shaik Soobun Sadoola. About 8-30 p. m. on Friday, while deceased's father was serving a customer, she got up and went towards him, when she accidentally fell into an open heated oven. She died from the effects of her accident at 9-25 on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Marine Battalion at the Royal Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock :—

March	Le Brave ... Brunet.
Operatic Selection	La Traviata ... Verdi.
Serenade	Before her Window ... Nehl
Valse	A Summer night in Munich ... A. Cellier.
Berceuse	... Delbruck.
Concert Polka	Flying Moments ... Bucallosi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Nundlall Oojagur, a Purdasee watchman of the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Parell, and Sulliman Ebrahim, a Mahomedan—there being against the former one previous conviction and against the latter five previous convictions—were charged on Saturday by Inspector Holdway before Mr. P. Ryan, the first named with stealing five bundles of yarn, valued at Rs. 25, the property of the said company, and accused No. 2, with receiving the said stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence for the prosecution, formally committed the two accused for trial at the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

SUICIDE.—The adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday by the coroner at the Bazaar Gate Street police station into the circumstances connected with the death of the woman Dhankee, aged 18 years, the wife of a butler named Canjee Shunker, who lived in a chawl at Apollo Street, Fort. The evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, who made an examination of the dead body, showed that there were no external marks of violence on the body. He was of opinion that death was due to asphyxia from drowning. The Coroner's jury thereupon returned the following verdict by six against one :—"That the death of Dhankee, woman, was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in a well."

A HIGHWAY ROBBER SEVERELY PUNISHED.—On Saturday at the Girgaum Police Court a noted character named Gopall Luximon *alias* Gunput, against whom there appeared a register of five previous convictions, was again charged by Constable Good with having attempted to take by force a gold earring, valued at Rs. 7, from Gunnoo Rama on Friday last while passing along the Mazagon Road. The complainant Gunnoo, it appears, while walking along the road about noon saw a purse fall in front of him, but he did not pick it up. The accused Gopall, however, who came from behind, picked it up and opening it showed Gunnoo a wristlet, asking him at the same time to share the money they might get for it. This Gunnoo refused. Gopal then pulled Gunnoo towards a lane near by and endeavoured to rob him of his gold earring. Gunnoo raised an alarm, and two or three persons coming to his assistance Gopall ran off. A policeman being got, however, the thief was captured without much difficulty. On being arrested Gopal produced two purses and said he had nothing else ; but on his being searched, the purse containing the wristlet like that thrown before Gunnoo was found. Gopall was convicted, and upon his admitting his several previous convictions, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and further to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to undergo a farther term of six months' similar imprisonment.

CHINA COTTON MARKETS.

Mr. Jamasjee's Cotton Circular, dated Hongkong 27th March, says :—

A steady native demand has been experienced, throughout the whole of the past fortnight ; the scarcity and consequent dearness of raw cotton, inducing a brisk enquiry from the country for almost all descriptions of the lower counts, which being in short supplies show an improvement of 25 to 50 cents per bale on last mail, whilst a similar decline may be noticed in the values of the higher counts, stocks of which continue to be largely augmented by excessive importations. A moderate demand has existed for a few favorite suitable chops of good to medium threads of No. 20s., but superior and common descriptions have been neglected, and a concession of 25 to 50 cents per bale has failed to induce business in them No. 16s. continue unchanged both as to demand and price. No. 12s. have been in very short supplies and stocks are exhausted, recent arrivals having been readily taken up at an advance of 25 to 50 cents per bale on last quotations. No. 10s also have continued in good demand, and stocks being moderate an advance of 25 to 50 cents per bale has been established in value. No. 6s. and 8s. have attracted more attention in sympathy with No. 10s. and 12s. and a good business has been transacted at an occasional advance of 25 to 50 cents per bale, especially in No. 8s. Nos. 14s., 18s., 22s., and 24s. remain in pretty much the same positions as last advised. During the fortnight arrival 6,101 bales, sales 7,578 bales. Shipment to coast ports, 225 bales ; and unsold stock 1,5146 bales. Latest advices from the coast ports report a steady business at previous rates. In Shanghai the extreme anxiety of large importers to realize have weakened the market and a considerable decline in rates have induced purchases of about 1,800 bales for Japan during the past fortnight. No orders have been received in Hongkong from Japan, as our rates of suitable good to medium chops of No. 20s. are still above the equivalent of prices ruling in that market.

TH E MUCH-MARRIED "MAHARAJA."

THE assault case against Govindrao Chimnajee, the brother-in-law of Holkar, was resumed on Saturday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Messrs. Jardine and Budrudin Tyabjee, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the defence, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the prosecution.

Luxumon bin Kassajee, the father-in-law, was recalled and re-examined by Mr. Budrudin and gave the following evidence :—He did not enter into a written agreement about marriage, nor did he enter into any kind of agreement with Chimnajee. His signature or mark was taken forcibly ; but he did not register any document. He did not know what was meant by registering. The witness did not go to the registry office at Khundwa and acknowledge his mark to a document there. He knew nothing about it. He did not know his mark was made on the document (produced in court) shown him. He did not know Rajaran Balujee Kulkarni. He had never heard that name before. Bhimrao was the Brahmin who took him from his village to Khundwa. No other person went from his village with him except his daughter. He did not know if Bhimrao had any other name. A person named Mahomed was not known to him. He meant to state to the court that he did not go to any public office in Khundwa. In his village he owned land. He knew that documents relating to land had to be registered. He had seen the registry office in his district. He had been to the registry office. He knew what a registry office was. He meant to say he did not pass any document in reference to his daughter, and he did not go to any registery office to register it. He had not a seal and he had not a ring. He had no means of authenticating his mark. He was a patel. He could not explain his name, an impression being on a document. He did not know how the impression came, and he did not make it. His daughter was married on the 8th, 9th, or 10th day of *ashadh*. There was no dispute between him and the accused before the marriage of his daughter. The document shown to him in the court was a fabricated one. He did not know how the document came to be registered on the 1st of *ashadh shudh* 1943 (22nd June 1887). He was not asked by the accused for his writing. He knew Mahadji bin Tookaram, who was a dunga and of his own caste. Tookaram did not belong to his village. Tookaram belonged to Gubba in the Wai Taluka. He went with him to Khundwa. He saw Tookaram before the day and after the day of the marriage, but not on the day of the marriage. Tookaram did not return with him to his native place. After he was locked up he did not know where Tookaram went to. He (the witness) was locked up from 10 a.m. to meal time in the evening, because he did not give his consent and objected to his daughter being married in ashadh and the accused thought he might raise a hue and cry. He did not know Lamhate Gulumbkar nor Shripati bin Peerajee. There was no enmity between Mahadji and himself. Mahadji and Bimrao went with him from his village to Khundwa for the marriage. He and Bhimrao went together and Mahadji joined him at Poona, whence they all went to Knundwa with his daughter. He left Khundwa for Indore before Mahadji, who went back to Poona, and from there to his own village. He went with the accused from Khundwa to Indore, and stopped there two or four days. He put up in a chawl pointed out to him by Bhimrao and asked him to pay the rent, which he did. He went to the accused and begged his permission to leave, and asked for his travelling expenses. The accused proposed he should take service with him. After that he sold his earring and dhota and returned to his village. He did not take service with the accused. When he went to Indore he did not make any complaint about the forcible marriage of his daughter. He was staying at the camp. There was a magistrate there. He (the witness) had no acquaintances, and did not know where to make a complaint. He made no arrangement with the accused that he should have Rs. 20 a month. (The witness was here shown a document.) He still said that the seal and mark were not his. (Another document was shown to the witness.) He knew nothing about the document. He saw the seal at the foot of the document. He did not seal it, and he did not know anything about it. (The second document was dated 21st June (30th of Joth Vad). He did not know how Mahadji came to attest those two documents, which were never written in his presence. How the documents were prepared and registered he did not know. He could not tell how Mahadji attested the mark.

The counsel here stated that he had inadvertently misled the court, and that Lamhate and Tookaram were one and the same person.

Examination continued : He did not know that there was any provision in the document about his daughter living with the accused. He did not know that Venayak Rao was a dismissed servant. He knew Venayak was in the service of the accused. Venayak went to him and told him his daughter had tried to jump down and kill herself, and he asked him whether he wanted his daughter. He did not belong to his place. He (witness) was surprised to hear this and came down at once with him. Venayak paid his expenses to come down here. He asked Venayak to find a Vakil for him, and he was good enough to do so. The Vakil would not take up his case without an advance, and Venayak arranged about it. He has been paying all the solicitor's costs. He did not tell him (witness) that he would make a good thing by prosecuting the accused. Witness did not say that Venayak was not a man of means.

The witness asked the Magistrate to be allowed to see his daughter, but his worship said he could not interfere and the case must proceed.

Venayak Rao was re-called and cross-examined by Mr. Budrudin. The witness said he was in the service of the accused. He always called him a Maharaja while he was in his service, and heard other persons address him as Maharaja. (A letter was shown to the witness.) He was not surprised at Mr. Cordery addressing the accused as "my dear Maharaja Saheb." Every one addressed him as such. During the time he was with the accused, the accused was always addressed in official documents as the Maharaja Baba Saheb of Indore. He joined the service of the accused in October 1888, and left it on the 29th March last. He took eight days' leave on the 13th March. He did not give up the service on that day. He had received his pay up to the 13th March, and he was granted leave. He passed a receipt for his pay to the accused. He had not received any pay subsequent to the 13th March from the accused. He told the accused he had some important business and he wanted eight days' leave. He made up his mind to go and fetch the father and mother of the girl. He did not tell the accused so. He went to Sakul, where the complainant was living. When the girl had threatened to throw herself she called on the persons present to save her and protect her. He was very much affected by the appeal, and he went to fetch her parents. Nobody suggested to him it would be a good thing to institute criminal proceedings against the Maharaja ; that was not his intention at all. It was a pure case of philanthropy. He paid the expenses of bringing the complainant to Bombay. The parents would have come to Bombay by some means or other. They were ready to come. He paid their expenses because he knew they were poor. Every one said they were poor, and he thought seven or eight rupees a trifling sum. He did not possess wealth, but he was in easy circumstances. He had no cash. He had moveable property. He received an annuity of Rs. 150 a year at Chinchwad. He also owned landed property on which there were mango trees and which was farmed by a gardener. He did not receive any income from it. He was not paying the expenses of the prosecution. He knew that Messrs. Roughton and Byrne were the solicitors in the case. He had not paid them any advances, nor was he aware of any. He had received some information about the payment of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne. Narayenji told him there was a gentleman very much moved by the case and the name was not mentioned to him, and he did not know him. Narayen was the managing clerk of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne. Witness took the complainant to Narayen. Narayen has a brother, who is a dismissed servant of the accused. Narayen's brother left the accused saying that unless Rs. 500 were paid, criminal proceedings would be taken. He would swear there was no letter received by the accused demanding Rs. 500. Messrs. Roughton and Byrne were the solicitors for the accused in the Hyderabad matter. He said he did not know of a letter received from that firm about Rs. 500 by the accused. He returned to Bombay on the 12th day after he left. He left on the 13th. He thought it was on the 26th. He did go upstairs and rejoin the service of the accused. He used to sit there, doing nothing. He did not remember when he took the complainant first to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne. He remembered the summons was served on the accused on Sunday, the 31st March. The information was laid before the summons was served. The information was prepared by Narayen. He did not give any instructions. The girl's father did. The complainant was with him when information was prepared. He (witness) did not give the information. He knew the accused was to leave Bombay on the 31st March, because he was there He did not know that his servants and kit had gone to the station. He came to know the next day that the accused's carriages and horses had left. He believed they must have left on the 29th March. He did not instigate these proceedings in the hope of obtaining money from the accused. He did not know that Narayen and his brother joined these proceedings to obtain money from the accused. After his return from Sakul, witness was not always with the complainant. He put the complainant up at his place because he wished to have a lodging. The lodging where the complainant was putting up belonged to Narayen. Witness was not living in that chawl. He never lived there, but was in the habit of going there. Rama Naik was putting up there. The accused did not tell him he was dismissed from his service. He was not now the accused's servant. On Saturday he prepared to leave, as he was told his services were not required. Only the acknowledgment of pay was taken from him and not the *ruksat pausi*. When he left, he had given up all hopes of taking up his appointment. On one occasion, he heard noise and on another he "saw a noise through the chink."

The case was at this point adjourned till Monday afternoon.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of Trustees' meeting of the 9th instant :—

DOCK IMPROVEMENTS.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 3rd April, reporting that at the end of the year 1490 lineal feet of crane back rails had been relaid, and Rs. 851 spent out of Rs. 1,000, sanctioned. The Acting Engineer states that most of the coach screw fastenings were found to be so much corroded as to be useless, and that they had to be renewed further ; that as the coach screws in the remaining back rails are probably in equal need of renewal, he asks sanction for the expenditure of Rs. 2,000, which is the estimated cost of relaying the remaining back rails based on the actual cost of those already relaid. The Acting Engineer suggests that the cost be debited to stores and repairs to cargo cranes, and states that there will probably be sufficient saving on both docks to meet it.

Resolution.—Sanctioned the charge to be met as suggested by the Acting Engineer.

PORT TRUST LAND.

Read letter from Mr. H. Manockjee, Apollo Hotel, dated 9th March, applying for 540 square yards land to the east of the hotel on monthly tenure, or on short lease at 8 annas per square yard, and stating that the land is required partly for a stable and partly for a garden.

Resolution.—The applicant should be informed that the Trustees are not prepared to allow temporary stables in the position proposed ; but that they will be prepared to consider an application for a 50 years' lease of 540 square yards at the usual rates, viz., Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 20 years and Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years ; the plans, &c., to be subject to Trustees' approval.

WATER FOR SHIPS.

Read letter from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 25th March, intimating that Government understand that water supplied by the Port Trust to the shipping at Prince's Dock is charged for at the rate of Rs. 3 per 1,000 gallons, and as it is presumed that the rate paid by the Trust to the Municipality for water is 8 annas only per 1,000 gallons he requests that Government may be favored with information as to why 6 times the latter rate is charged by the Port Trust for water supplied to the shipping.

Read draft reply intimating that the Trustees are charged by the Municipality 12 annas per 1,000 gallons for water supplied to the shipping that on 1st April 1888 the rate charged to the shipping in dock was reduced from Re. 1 to annas 12 per ton of 250 gallons that in addition to paying the Municipality for water, the Trustees have to supply pipes and lose to convey water to the ships, that they have to employ lascars to manipulate the hose and that they have to maintain a staff of officers at the dock to superintend and to supervise the work generally of which the supply of water to the shipping is a part, further that, besides such direct expenditure, the Trustees have to raise income from the docks sufficient to pay interest upon their cost, and that it appears to the Trustees to be reasonable that the supply of water to the shipping should bear its share of this charge. It is also observed that in para. 13 to the memorandum prefixed to their estimates for 1888-89 the Trustees brought prominently to the notice of Government and the public the rates charged for water supplied to the shipping and that they have also shown themselves alive to the desirability of reducing the charge whenever practicable, but that water is already supplied in dock at half the price charged for it in the stream, and that seeing that in their estimates for 1889-90 the Trustees have had to draw upon their Reserve Fund in order to produce an equilibrium between their receipts and expenditure they do not consider the present a fitting time to go into the question of further reducing rates.

Resolution.—The letter to Government should be sent as drafted.

MALET BUNDER SHEDS.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 26th February, forwarding letter from the grain merchants at Malet Bunder, complaining that their goods stored in the Malet Bunder wharf shed are much damaged by rats and asking that the shed be paved. The Traffic Manager states that the shed in question is open-sided with teak frame and a corrugated iron roof, that it contains 22 compartments, each of which measures 43 3-9 square yards, that all the compartments are rented by the month and bring in Rs. 7 each per month equal to Rs. 1·15 per square yard per annum. This the Traffic Manager considers a low rate as the Dhall market commands Rs. 4-5 per square yard per annum, and some of the open land at Malet Bunder, outside Customs limits, brings in Rs. 3. per square yard per annum. The Traffic Manager recommends that the shed be paved, and that the rent be somewhat increased.

Read report by Acting Engineer, dated 20th March, estimating the cost of paving the shed with 12 inch deep kandky pavement on 2 in. of road metal well rammed at Rs. 5,115-3.

Resolution.—The work estimated to cost Rs. 5,115-3 is sanctioned. As soon as the pavement is provided, the rent for each compartment should be raised to Rs. 10 a month.

The amount should be met if possible from savings in other items of expenditure, but if this cannot be done then it should be met from the Revenue Reserve Fund.

COLABA RAILWAY SIDINGS.

Read letter from the Secretary to Government, P. W. D. Railway, dated 13th March, forwarding Government Resolution, dated 12th May, 1889, regarding the arrangements necessary to enable the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company to make the necessary improvements in their station at Colaba, a plan is forwarded showing that a portion of the Port Trust sidings leading to Sassoon Dock is required, and Government inquire on what terms the Trustees will be willing to transfer this strip of land to them for Railway purposes. Government intimate that the present connection with the Sassoon Dock siding will be preserved.

The Acting Engineer reports that the area of the siding to be taken over is 1352 square yards.

Resolution.—Government should be informed that notwithstanding the increase in the value of land since the last transfer, the Trustees are prepared to hand over the portion of the siding in question on the same terms as those on which the adjoining length was transferred as agreed to by Government Resolution, P. W.D. Railway, No. 1742, dated 4th August 1886, i.e., at the half rate of Rs. 4-0-5 per square yard, Government paying in addition the present value of the materials of the siding as to be determined by the Trustees Engineer, maintaining it for the future guaranteeing to the Trustees the facilities of approach to Sassoon Dock which they at present enjoy and maintaining existing arrangement unchanged unless or until they may be altered by mutual consent.

The Acting Engineer should be asked to estimate the value of the materials and this should then be intimated to Government.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 5th April 1889.	For week ending 5th April 1888.
Vessels piloted into harbour	22	18
" " out of	21	21
" " transported	20	22
" " attended to	3	0
VESSELS USING DOCKS.		
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	6	8
" left	8	9
" remaining in Dock	10	14
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	5	7
" left	10	2
" remaining in Dock	6	10

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

MONDAY, APRIL 15.

6·30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9·30 a.m.—Children's Service.
8 p.m.—Sermon on the Actors in the Passion, by the Rev. Father Gardner (and daily during the week).

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7·45 a.m.—Matins.
7 p.m.—Short Service with Address on the "Way of the Cross."

PRESENTATION TO MR. DINSHAW S. MODY.

A LARGE gathering of ex-students and students of the Fort High School assembled on Saturday in the Hall of the Cercle Literraire, Church Lane, Fort, to present an address and testimonial to Mr. Dinshaw S. Mody, their Head Assistant Teacher, who lately severed his long connection with the Fort High School.

Mr. Rustamji Mervanji Patel, M.A., LL.B., who presided on the occasion, opened the proceedings by expressing his great pleasure that the students of the Fort High School had gathered in such a large number to do honour to their worthy master. He said :—

Although some time has elapsed since Mr. Dinshaw severed his connection with the Fort High School, it is a happy circumstance to note that in order to render him adequate justice, you, his former pupils, have rallied round to mark your approbation of the distingnished and meritorious services he rendered during a period of about fifteen years. A gathering like this must needs remind you of the happy, interesting, and useful years you passed under him. The untiring zeal with which he devoted himself to his work always evinced the great interest he took in the moral and intellectual welfare of his pupils. You, gentlemen, who worked in close alliance with him must have had ample opportunities of appreciating his worth as a teacher, his methodical ways of the subjects he taught, and the persuasive manner in which he prompted you on to higher studies and infused in you a cultivated taste for the study of history and literature. History and literature form an important part of the University curriculum, and those of you who have gone through the University course must have seen how very useful his teaching in history must have proved. Mr Dinshaw's winning ways made him a friend of all his pupils, and that must be one reason why all the former students have taken so kindly to him. One remarkable feature in him has been his genial and very affable disposition. He has proved himself successful as a teacher ; let us now wish him the same for better success in the new mercantile career he has adopted. (Applause.)

Mr. Nowroji B. Panri, a former pupil of the school, then read to Mr. Dinshaw the following address :—

Sir,—We, the ex-students and students of the Fort High School, avail ourselves of the occasion of your late retirement from that institution to approach you with our sincere gratitude and esteem for the many invaluable benefits you conferred on us while under your kind care and able instruction. Your connection with the Fort High School extends over a long period of fourteen years, and we may be permitted, sir, to say, without hesitation, that you will look upon it as the most eventful part of your life, being characterized by the earnest solicitude with which you have steadily promoted the moral, intellectual, and physical well-being of your pupils. As a teacher of English and of history and geography—subjects which you made most interesting, and which in the hands of unskilful men may become repulsive—you excited our admiration and claimed our respect. By what means you created and developed in us a taste for study and directed our youthful energies in the selection of reading most conducive to a healthy mental growth is well-known to those who had the privilege of being under your prudent guidance. You brought to the task of a teacher conspicuous ability joined with admirable tact and a due appreciation of the difficulties which young students meet with in their educational course. The sacred task that was confided to you you discharged in such a manner that we must ever regard you as one of our greatest friends and benefactors, and feel that we should be sadly wanting in our duty if we did not come forward in a body, and in a public manner acknowledge, however inadequately, our indebtedness to you. The success gained by you in the profession which, we venture to say you have adorned is in no small measure due to your considerable moral influence over young minds which was always felt as "a presence not easy to be put by." We can never forget the uniform kindness we have always experienced at your hands, nor the suavity and gentleness of your disposition, which was always so lenient to our faults and sympathising with our difficulties. As Head Assistant Teacher in the Fort High School, to the extraordinary success of which you have contributed to a very great extent, you did your work not simply because it was compulsory, but it was evident you derived real pleasure from carrying out your responsible duties honestly and diligently. In conclusion, sir, we cordially wish you success and prosperity in the mercantile line, and trust that you may not meet therein with any obstacles or difficulties which cannot be surmounted with that conscientious devotion to duty and integrity of purpose which have always char acterized you.—Bombay April, 1889.

The address was enclosed in a casket which was designed, manufactured, and engraved by Messrs. Marcks and Company, Limited. It is a magnificent specimen of native skill. The casket is cylindrical in shape and the design is floral, embellished with historical engravings. On one end is a representation of an ancient Roman galley, while on the other are types of Roman soldiers of the olden time. In the centre is a picture of King John signing the Magna Charta, supported on one side by a representation of Mars and Victory, and on the other the Triumphal entry of Alexander into Babylon. The casket on close examination shows that a great deal of taste and care have been expended on it. It also bears the inscription "To Dinshaw S. Mody, Esquire, in loving remembrance of his devotion to the intellectual and moral well-being of his pupils, this casket is presented as a grateful tribute, by the ex-students and students of the Fort High School, Bombay, 1889." Along with the casket was presented a silver-mounted figure supporting a geographical globe.

Mr. Dinshaw thanked the President in suitable terms for the flattering manner and appreciative terms in which he had alluded to his services to the Fort High School and the benefits, moral and intellectual, that he had conferred on his students during his long connection with the institution. Then, replying to the students' address, he said :—

Gentlemen, now that Government has thought it proper of late to change its educational policy there is a rational apprehension among the public that the task of educating our children in future will to a great extent fall into the hands of irresponsible persons You, therefore, and others like you, who form the pith and kernel of our rising generation, should take up the matter seriously in the absence of anything like a strong public opinion in native society and bring it for discussion before the Graduates and Undergraduates Association, and even before the public through the press, both English and vernacular. And if the warning voice raised on the subject, though at long intervals, by some of the English and native papers is not heeded, we shall have to rue the day when we were guilty of the gross indifference with which we left it unheeded. It is a serious question about the future of our children, and let us not shut our eyes to it. Gentlemen, you have alluded in the address in a highly complimentary tone to my ways of teaching English, history, and geography, and to my solicitude for your moral and intellectual welfare. Well, I had at all times a very exalted notion of the duties of a teacher, and keeping this steadily in view I endeavoured during my fourteen years' connection with the school to inbue your young minds with all that was choicest in English literature. As for history you are already familiar with my views on the subject, for I have always given expression to them before your classes. I might, however, say that to acquire a comprehensive grasp of the laws which regulate human conduct and human affairs, to understand the problems of politics, finance, and legislature, the development of institutions, sciences and arts, a study of history cannot be too highly recommended. As regards your moral and intellectual welfare I have always been of opinion that unless intellectual superiority exists side by side with moral work its splendour is considerably dimmed, and I cannot point to a better instance than your worthy president, in whom both are so happily blended to an eminent degree. 'It is impossible," as our Governor wisely observed the other day, "to overrate the influence exercised by men who know how to appeal to the best instincts of the rising generation, who kindle in them enthusiasm for the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake," and let us go a step further and add for all that is really good and noble in human nature. The school education of our youths must be such as to enable them as they grow up to develop a robust character in a robust frame. A strict regard for truth and contempt for all that is mean and degrading should characterise them from an early age so that in whatever walks of life they may choose to tread after their scholastic career is over they may be honoured and respected. To quote the same high authority, "the highest compliment ever paid in a language which is happily chary of compliments is, 'you are a gentleman,' and it means that a man can be implicitly trusted." Well, gentlemen, your teachers must make you gentlemen, and I have steadily endeavoured to do this in your case, and it should be your pride to be called gentlemen. I again thank you most sincerely for your cordiality in meeting me here to-day and for your excellent present and loving words. (Loud applause.)

The proceedings then terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the president.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION IN INDIA.

THE Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk (Mahdi Ali), has addressed the following letter to Sir Syed Ahmed. Nearly a quarter of a century has now passed since I met and argued with you regarding your ideas for the improvement of Mahomedan education in India. I was then one of your opponents, and when you explained to me all that you intended to accomplish, I laughed, because, knowing the dilatoriness and apathy of my fellow-countrymen, and knowing also that some of your religious views were not favourably regarded by a large majority of Mahomedans in India, I felt sure that your hopes could never be realized. But in course of time my views changed. I saw that you were in earnest. Gradually my objections were overcome and I at length became convinced that you were right and I was wrong. Then my heart went out towards yours and I resolved to do what little I could to help you. By degress each obstacle was overcome, each difficulty removed until at last you were able to gain a firm footing, and then after nearly ten years the Aligarh College became an accomplished fact. Then, indeed, I rejoiced with you, and it was a source of pride and pleasure to me to think that I had been a helper, all though a humble one, in the noble work.

During the last fourteen years I have occasionally visited the College, and have seen with pleasure the progress that has been made. I have seen a waste and desert piece of land turned into a garden ; the seedlings have sprung up into trees, which not only bear fruit abundantly but also furnish shade and shelter to those who desire it. Noble buildings have been erected, and have constantly been enlarged and increased, and throughout them is the busy hum of life and youth. This is what is visible to the eye, but it is also a type of the moral success which the College has achieved. It is given to few men to see the work of their own hands accomplished. We have most of us to work for a future generation and others reap where we have sown. For you however a happier fate has been reserved. Not only can you pluck the fruit from the trees you have planted but are able to enjoy the moral fruits of the work you have brought into life. You can see the good that is being done to hundreds and thousands of our young men. You have seen the moral seed that you have sown spring up and bear fruit and you have sent forth thousands of our countrymen to carry on the good work you have commenced. You have the satisfaction of feeling that you have breadth life into what at one time seemed only dead bones.

I am told that in the great desert of Sahara there is nothing but a waste of sand ; there is no vegetation, not a tree, not a blade of grass ; there is nothing to support life. Somewhat like this desert was the outlook for Mahomedan education twenty-five years ago. But I am also told that in the great desert it is only necessary to dig a few feet in order to come across water. If this is done, the water bubbles up and spreads around ; grass begins to grow, trees spring up, and in a short time a beautiful oasis is formed. So it is with you, you dug in the sand of the desert and have with the blessing of God created an oasis which is a joy and a benefit to us all.

There are of course many Educational Establishments in India, where Mahomedans can gain instruction. Thanks to the liberality of the British Government, numberless schools and colleges have been founded, where Mussulmen, equally with other races of India, can study side by side. The main object of the Aligurh College, however, was to create an establishment, where a purely Mahomedan course of instruction could be followed, which at the same time should keep pace with modern requirements. Not only were our boys to be given a modern education but they were also to be brought up in the Orthodox observances of their own faith. They were to be instructed in their own religion ; taught to observe their national customs, and trained in their social historical traditions. In a word they were to be made not merely educated machines without a religion or belief, but they were to be made educated Mahomedans, fit to help in the great work of raising their fellow countrymen and of teaching them how to —

"——Rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things."

This was a high and noble aim, but it seemed impossible of accomplishment.

Though my interest in the college during the last fourteen years has never abated, and though from time to time I have visited it, I have never until lately had the leisure to examine for myself whether these objects had been attained. Last February such an opportunity occurred. I was able to spend two days in Aligurh and I examined into every detail. There were in all some three hundred boys, and I took each class and each form. I questioned the boys minutely, and examined them as well in their religious text books as in their historical traditions. The result was to me most satisfactory, and I can safely say that the lofty ideal at which I, in my despair, had laughed 24 years ago, has been realised. I found a healthy national spirit growing up among the boys and a firm faith in their religious creeds. What, however to me was almost pleasing was that I found the boys to be living together without any of those religious quarrels and dissensions which have so sadly disturbed the Mahomedan world. Shias and Sunnees were being separately taught their own creeds, but they were also being taught to tolerate and respect each others belief. This was even more than I had hoped for, and I can therefore say that the promises held out large though they were have been more than fulfilled.

As regards religious instruction, Aligurh in my opinion compares favourably which the great English universities of Oxford and Cambridge. At these the religious instuction given is only of one denomination. It is essentially Protestant. In fact I believe that it is only of recent years that students belonging to the Roman Cathalic or other creeds were allowed to matriculate. At Aligurh it is different. The various denominations all receive instruction, each in its own special text books, and each sect prays apart in its own manuer. But at the same time there is no spirit of Separatism. The boys learn toleration and mutual respect, and there is no element of discord to divide them in their religious feelings.

Coming to hear that the boys were given opportunities of learning how to speak and debate, I made a point of visiting them whilst so employed. I suggested as a subject for debate the manner in which Shias and Sunnees should live together. The members of the Shia and Sunnee sects were ranged on opposite benches, and I was pleased and surprised to hear one rise after the other and every one plead, sometimes with considerable eloquence, in favour of unity and toleration. I was especially pleased with one lad, who distinguished himself beyond the rest by the soundness of his argument and the eloquence of his language—"We have all one God" he said and "we have all one Prophet. One God and one Prophet is the formule of faith which we all use ; why, then, should we allow petty difference of belief which we know are not essential to our religion to separate us from one another and to weaken us as a nation!" This young champion of peace and brotherly love was the grandson of an old friend of mine, whom I have known for many years as a most bigotted Sunnee ever ready to take part in a religious quarrel. I think that nothing could better show the great result which the Aligurh College has attained, or prove how excellent must be the training and discipline which has produced such fruit. In this respect I think that the College offers far more advantages than the Government or indegenous schools. In the former, owing to reasons well known, no religious educations can be given, and in the latter the tendency is to train up the boys in principles of sectarian hatred and bigotry.

Although a national and religious feeling is thus being developed, I was pleased to find that a patriotic and loyal spirit is entertained by the boys towards the British Government. This feeling soon became evident to me, and it was satisfactory to find the lads firmly convinced of the great truth that under no other Government, not even a Mahomedan one, could they expect to be so prosperous, happy and peaceful as under the British.

A healthy mind is however not sufficient. It must also be the tenant of a healthy body. For this due care has been taken, and the great failing of so many Indian Educational Establishments, want of physical training, has been avoided. The boys are not mere bookworms, but are encouraged to take an active part in games and sports of all kinds. Cricket, lawn-tennis, racquets, running and jumping form their outdoor amusements and have the effect of producing a good physical development. I have had proof of this in the case of my own nephew, who after having been for some time in the College, accompanied me last year to England, where he was able to join, with credit to himself, in all the manly sports of the young Englishmen. So well did he acquit himself, that many of the friends, I made there, congratulated me on the way he had been trained and brought up.

This is the result of what I saw during my two days' visit at Aligurh, and I left deeply impressed with the great work that is being achieved. It is a work which I believe to be unique of its kind, and one which you only, my old friend, could have accomplished I wish now to offer you my most sincere and heartfelt congratulations, upon the eminent success with which your labours, aided by those of an able and devoted staff, have been crowned. To myself personally it will always be a source of pride and pleasure to think that I have, even in a remote manner, been allowed to help in the work, and to be connected with a noble institution, which is year after year sending forth hundreds of young men, who, whilst able to compete with others in the race for wealth and power, are at the same time true to their religion and nation, and loyal to their Empress Queen. An establishment of this kind will show that there is still life in Mahomedanism, and the example you have so nobly set, will I trust soon be followed by others. To you, however, is due the credit of having taken the first step, and it is your name that will always be mentioned with honour, when the great revival of Mahomedan education, of which your College is, I trust, but a forerunner, shall fairly see in. This is the cause which both you and I have at heart. It is in aid of this cause that you have so unselfishly worked, and with the blessing of God the result of your work will be that a new generation will start forth, fired by high and noble aims, and prepared to show themselves worthy descendants of the glorious traditions of their ancestors.

THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT TO BE "CLEANED OUT."

THE *Bombay Guardian* says :—

The Bombay High Court requires cleaning out. We alluded some time ago to a most monstrous decision given here on the selling of a little girl of ten for immoral purposes, in which the High Court judges remanded the case back to the magistrate for further enquiries into the "customs of the caste," as though the customs of caste could atone for a diabolical outrage on the laws of God and man. This decision has just been supplemented by another as atrociously flagrant. During the last rains a great gambling house was carried on in Bombay where, by means of machinery specially arranged for the purpose from 500 to 1,500 persons were continually gambling from morning to night on the quantity of rain that fell.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD and SHADBOLT'S WHISKY."—As supplied to the Clubs in Bombay. Sole agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

THE CEYLON TEA EXCITEMENT must subside under force of conviction.—GENUINE HIGH QUALITY and CHEAPNESS are weighty considerations. Dispel all illusion, by a single trial of our FRESH KANGRA VALLEY EUREKA MIXTURE, from COLONEL HAWES' ESTATE, at Re. 1-2 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OUR Stock of Toys, Dolls and Presents to suit both old and young is so Varied and Cheap that it can suit the Pocket of every class. Inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation, as already advertised, will be held on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—For sale a Grand Square Pianoforte by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, nearly new, Open to reasonable offer. Instrument may be seen at Mr. J. M. Lobo's Lithographic Press, Fort.

FOR SALE.—At the Wankaner Paddocks, several young, strong, and handsome, half-bred Horses and Mares for polo and carriage use. For further particulars apply to the STATE KARBHARI, Wankaner.

BILLIARD CHALK.—As. 2 per doz., Tips, 100 Rs. 1-4, Cues from Rs. 1-12 Cement, waters, and Spots.—As. 8 per packet. Balls, real ivory, per set, Rs. 30. Other requisites, very cheap.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo, Street.

WANTED.—In a Mercantile Firm a COPYING CLERK Salary Rs. 15 per mensem with occasional slight increase. Apply to "A. B." care of this paper.

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COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW on the "RIDGE," Malabar Hill, Furnished. For rent and particulars Apply to "MANAGER," French Bank.

LANOWLEE HOTEL OPENED for SEASON VISITORS. Charges Rs. 3 per day per head.—SHAPOORJEE BOMANJEE IRANEE Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

TO LET.—From the 1st of May, for 6 Months or longer if required. Rent moderate. Furnished. Upper portion of Mount Tower, Mazagon.—Apply to "J. H.," Defence Works, Mazagon.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION, offers special advantages to clergymen and members of the Scholastic profession. Apply to the Accents, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES, & Co., Elphins one Circle, Bombay.

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PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

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FOR SALE.—At the Sassoon Reformatory, a New Small VICTORIA and a DOG CART. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT of the Institution. Grant Road.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS.—Dressing Bags and Cases, Purses, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Photo. Albums, Screen and Frames, Lady's Companions, Card Cases, Jewel Cases, Hand Bags, Gloves and Handkerchief Boxes, Blotters, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

ATKINSON'S SCENT, 13 sorts, Rs. 1-10 per 2 oz. bottle, Rs. 19 per dozen. Other makers cheap rate, extra sublime Salad Oil, Annas 4 per bottle. —WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA, or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES, with partition for Sword and Helmet, Infantry 40 in long; Cavalry 43 in.; also Air-tight Japanned Boxes, Ladies Dress Boxes, &c., &c. BADHAM, PILE & Co, Limited.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS coming from Home to join their Appointments in the Mofussil would do well before leaving Bombay to call at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE MANAGER, VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA POST OFFICE, receives SKINS and HEADS of all descriptions of ANIMALS, either for curing or mounting. Live Animals for Zoological Collections supplied at short Notice.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE SIXTH and Last of a SERIES of Six Lectures, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1888-89, will be delivered in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall of the University of Bombay on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 5-15 p.m.

SUBJECT:—"ENGLISH VIEWED IN CONNECTION WITH ANGLO-SAXON AND ITS OTHER SOURCES."

LECTURER.—G. W. FORREST, B.A.

The Lectures are open to the public.

By Order,

P. PETERSON, M.A., D.Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 13th April, 1889.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 13.

CONSOLS were unaltered at 98⅝ in London yesterday and Indian Sterling Loan at 109. Money, however, appears to have been less easy, as we note an advance of ¼ per cent. in the market rates of discount at 1⅞ for short London Bills and 2 per cent. for 6 months' Indian Bank Paper. In Paris, French Rentes were ¾ per cent. higher, at 85⅞; Exchange on London was a centime higher, at francs 25·27. Silver was unchanged, at 42⅛d. per oz.; and Thursday's quotations are repeated for Rupee Securities in each denomination. The weekly Specie shipments consisted of £60,000 in Silver and £20,000 in Gold for Bombay. The only fresh news conveyed by to-day's financial message is that about £200,000 in Gold had been paid into the Bank of England.

There was a decline of 1d. per cental in Soft White Wheat of both qualities on the spot in Liverpool yesterday, but London prices were unchanged. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,690,000 quarters, or 20,000 quarters less than was upon the water on the previous Friday. In the Mincing Lane markets there was no change either yesterday or to-day. The week's Import of Linseed was 5,000 quarters, showing a decrease of 34,000 quarters in the figures for the previous week. The Goat Skin sales closed with prices ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower, 1,100,000 skins having found buyers out of the 1,280,000 put forward.

A large day's business was done in Liverpool yesterday, the total sales having aggregated 18,000 bales, including the large proportion of 4,000 bales of Surats; and the market closed firm both generally and for Surats. A further advance of 1-16d. per lb. was established in Mid-American at 5⅞d., while in East Indian Cotton, "Good" Fair Oomra and "Good" Westerns were 1-16d. and "Good Fair" Tinnevelly ⅛d. higher. Bengals on the other hand were 1-16d. lower in all the grades quoted. In American arrivals there was a further advance of 1-16d. in May-June deliveries and of 3-64d. in all other positions excepting the most distant, in which the rise was only 1-32d. The Manchester Market had been firm, and we note an advance of ⅛d. in 7-lb. and of 1⅛d. in 8½-lb. Grey Shirtings, other quotations being as last given. This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed steady. Surats firm. The Sales aggregated 10,000 bales, of which ten per cent. were Surats; but, as usual on Saturdays, prices were unaltered all round. The Imports were 8,000 bales yesterday and 7,000 bales to-day.

The Liverpool week has been marked by a large increase in the volume of business, and by an advance of ⅛d. per lb. in Mid.-American Cotton and of 5-32d. to 3-16d. in American Arrivals in sympathy with New York, where the "bulls" appear to have got the market in their hands. Reuter wires the Liverpool sales for the week as 85,000 bales, which is 27,000 bales more than were sold during the previous six days; while the amount taken by the trade and forwarded was 30,000 bales more, at 156,000 bales. The Liverpool Stock had increased during the week by 11,000 bales, and as it stood yesterday was only 10,000 bales less than at this time last year, though as against 1887 there was a deficiency of 112,000 bales. The Stock of Surats was 7,000 bales less than last week, at 46,000 bales. The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe was estimated yesterday at 70,000 bales less than a week ago; and from our usual figures subjoined it will be seen that there were yesterday 163,000 bales less in sight than last year at this time, and 253,000 bales less than in 1887. Reuter's figures relating to the Visible Supply of East Indian Cotton showing a falling off of 264,000 bales since the previous Friday; and of 201,000 bales and 274,000 bales, respectively, compared with the two previous years appear to be incorrect. The excess in the present price of Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool compared with the rate at this time last year, which a-week ago was 7-16d. has since increased to 9-16d. per lb.; while as against 1887 the present rate is 3-16d. higher. The effect of the upward movement on Manchester was indicated by last Wednesday's telegram, which reported that market firm in response to Liverpool, but added that Indian buyers were holding aloof. And this must continue to be the attitude of consumers here in presence of enhanced prices on the other side, the constitutions of our trade after an unsatisfactory harvest, and a period of dulness caused by a stringent money market, not being such as to admit of a corresponding advance in prices on this side.

There was no further change in prices in New York yesterday. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales, making the week's total 7,000 bales above that of the corresponding day last year and 23,000 bales more than in 1887. It will be seen from the figures which we give below that the excess in Receipts for the present season, so far compared with 1887-88 and 1886-87 are 125,000 bales and 184,000 bales respectively.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	42,000	34,000	22,000
" exports to U. K.	50,000	42,000	35,000
" " Continent	38,000	31,000	15,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,290,000	5,165,000	5,196,000
" exports to U. K. " Do.	2,388,000	2,358,000	2,449,000
" " Continent " Do.	1,724,000	1,563,000	1,591,000
" Stock in the Ports	478,000	599,000	470,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on 12th instant affords the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	2,460,000	2,623,000	2,712,700
" " Surats	259,000	459,560	552,570
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	871,000	880,600	983,200
" London	12,000	23,000	15,000
American Afloat	60,000	75,000	115,000
East Indian "	116,000	81,000	107,000
	1,059,000	1,059,600	1,220,200
Price of Mid-Americans	5⅞d.	5 5-16d.	5 11-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16d.	4 1-16d.	4¼d.
Difference	1 7-16d.	1⅛d.	1 7-16d.

The tone of our local Cotton Market has continued strong under the influence of telegraphic advices from Liverpool and New York, and a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in prices has been established. Business, however, has been upon a much smaller scale to-day, the total purchases not having far exceeded 3,000 bales, of which only a portion have been of ready stuff, a line of Dharwar, for next month's delivery having been contracted for at Rs. 220-1 per candy. Of ready Cotton, Bengals and Julgaum have been taken to about the same extent at Rs. 180-201½ and Rs. 206-15, respectively, the other transactions having been in comparatively small lots of Mowa, at Rs. 230; Barsee, at Rs. 208; and Nugger, at Rs. 207 per candy.

WHEAT.—Only a small business is now passing in this market, and the tone is quiet; but we make no change in our last quotations.

SEEDS are also quiet with very little enquiry for any description again and few transactions are reported, but previous rates are still quoted all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,296	bales.
Wheat	57,557	cwt.
Linseed	12,405	"
Rapeseed	11,801	"
Gingelly	5,107	"
Groundnuts	3,742	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, but not lower than they were yesterday, and there has been a moderate enquiry for Cotton tonnage for prompt shipment. The Kirby Hall (s) and Arabia (s) have engaged Wheat and Seeds for immediate shipment to Liverpool at 18s. 9d. per ton; the Glen Caladh Tower (s) filled up for Antwerp with Seeds, Wheat, and Cotton at 20s.; and the Olympus (s) filled up with Cotton for Trieste and Venice at Rs. 16½ per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady at yesterday's final rates. Some Merchants' Bills have come out at 1s. 4⅜d. for ready 3 months' sight Credits, 1s. 4 11-32d. for the mail of the 26th instant, and 1s. 4 5-16d. for May delivery; and something has been done in Bank Telegraphic at our quotations for ready and at 1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4⅛d. for May transfer. There was a steadier feeling, however, at closing. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 ⅜d.	"
Francs do.	1·72½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather weaker to-day, and rates have been quoted slightly lower both for money and account, but there has not been much doing to test the market. Fours have been at 100 5-16 to ⅜ for cash during the greater part of the day, and the closing rate was 100 5-16. For the next account there have been buyers at 100 7-16; and for the May settlement 100⅜ to 11-16 has been the rate; 103½ to ⅝ is the nominal quotation for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES continue without animation, and we have very few changes to notice on any line. Empress and Imperial Mill shares are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 705, and Rs. 580, respectively. Framji Petit are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 640; and Luckmidas Khimji are lower to the same extent, at Rs. 935. Manockji Petit are Rs. 2½ down, at Rs. 1,260. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 25 higher, at Rs. 3,450 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BOUNEVIALLE—April 13, at Mount Road, Mazagon, Casimir Bounevialle, aged 51.

BELGAUM.

BIRTH.

BETHAM—April 8, at Belgaum, the wife of S. K. Betham, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CADELL—April 9, at Muttra, the wife of Alan Cadell C.S., of a daughter.

HARLEY—March 23, at Kuliad, S E Wynaad, the wife of G H O Harley, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROBERTSON—SYME—April 6, at the Wesleyan Chapel Dilkusha, Lucknow, by the Rev William Dyson Frater, Chaplain, William Shirres Robertson, to Florence Teresa Syme.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1889.

THE address which Lord Reay delivered last week to the Chamber of Commerce, like much of the matter of which it treats, has by this time almost become ancient history, and one of the documents from which the Governor quoted largely—the series of resolutions on transit dues in Native States—was explained at length in our columns at the time it was issued four years since, though both the local papers seem then to have thought it too heavy reading to reproduce in its original ponderosity. Before the occasion is quite forgotten, however, it may be well to acknowledge the wholesomeness of the innovation which Lord Reay has made in laying before an accredited public body a clear and candid exposition of certain important incidents of his administration. He could have chosen no better text for the greater part of his discourse than the letter which the Chamber of Commerce sent in two years ago in view of the inquiries by the Finance Committee. The suggestions of the Chamber were so carefully thought out that they merited such an acknowledgment as that which Lord Reay gave them when he indicated reasons why many of them had not been acted upon. One amongst them he was unable to discuss—the suggestion, namely, that his office should be reduced to a Lieutenant-Governorship. Public opinion, we believe, has not supported the Chamber in this proposal. The economy that would result from it would be small, and we should look with distrust upon a measure which would lower the status of the Provincial Government at a time when it needs to be strengthened rather than reduced. There is a growing tendency on the part of the Supreme Government, particularly in the matter of finance, to infringe upon the domain of the subordinate administrations, and to remind them that they are subordinate, and this would receive powerful aid from such a change as that which, for economy's sake, the Chamber of Commerce brought to the notice of Government. Lord Reay, if he had been free to take up this subject, would probably have given a better answer to the Chamber than he did upon the subject of outlay upon the Governor's residence. With the doubts that prevail concerning the necessity of having three headquarter stations in the Presidency, it will be exceedingly difficult to persuade many people that "Bella Vista" needed enlarging, even for the comfort of the increasing number of cold-weather visitors. The Mahableshwar seasons, moreover, do not fall within the globe-trotting period. The Governor was candid in his excuse for this little extravagance, but his audience must have felt that he had scarcely justified it.

The catalogue of recent retrenchments and administrative amalgamations which Lord Reay read out showed that some of the suggestions which were made to the Finance Committee from outside had led to practical results. In some instances he was able to show cause against the changes which had been proposed. The time, for example, has not come—we doubt if it will ever come—when the office of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner can be dispensed with. The Governor's plea for retaining intact the office of Commissioner of Abkari and Custom is perhaps not to be accepted so unreservedly. The duties of the appointment are, no doubt, exceptionally onerous; but they would be lighter if the Government could only make up its mind to a settled and consistent Abkari policy. But so long as Government delight in diversity and in changefulness of purpose in their Abkari administration the occupant of the post will be one of the hardest worked men in the service and—we may promise him—one of the most freely criticised. The reasons which Lord Reay alleged against an amalgamation of the accounts offices under one head are not likely to be accepted as a final answer to the suggestions which have been made upon that subject. It was the division of authority and of administrative responsibility, which Lord Reay defends that led to an error of eighteen millions in the estimates of the last Afghan war—an experience which might have been supposed to be costly enough. One weak point in the arrangement was unwittingly exposed in Lord Reay's defence of it, when he pleaded the intimate and peculiar acquaintance of the Accountant-General, the Examiner of Public Works, and the Controller of Military Accounts, with leave and allowance rules as a reason for not disturbing the *status quo*. If high officials are devoting themselves to the intricate trivialities of leave and furlough and travelling allowance we must not wonder if now and again the weightier matters of finance are neglected. The Governor was more successful in his vindication of the Public Works Department against the charge of excessive outlay upon establishments. The allegation is one to which the Department is traditionally and almost universally subjected, and there is none which it is more difficult to answer, especially in times of restricted outlay on public works. In Bombay the establishment charges have been brought down to less than a quarter of the whole public works expenditure—a proportion which compares favourably with other Presidencies. Upon the general financial position of this Presidency Lord Reay spoke with a complacency which does not seem to look far beyond the advent of his successor. Increased contribution from provincial to imperial revenues, amounting in all to eighty-eight and a half lakhs in four years, have not, he acknowledges, crippled the resources of the Presidency; but he acknowledges also—and the admission should be kept carefully in view—that having gone so far as to retrench Government grants to dispensaries, we have come very nearly within measurable distance of exhausting further possibilities of retrenchment. There is a danger already lest the pinch of poverty should be felt. The closing of a dispensary, or its inadequate supply with necessaries, will bring home directly to the people the consciousness that the finances of the Presidency have become straitened. For it is too soon to assume that the Local Boards will step into the place of Government. Local enterprise and local charity may in time be developed; but are the Government satisfied that those institutions will meantime be efficiently maintained and that the poor in the districts will not suffer? The work of retrenchment has been cut very fine—dangerously fine, we fear, in many cases. The "reductions in various contracts relating to hospitals" to which Lord Reay referred, have surely not had superfluity as their starting point, for there is not a hospital in the Presidency in which the narrowness of the Government scale of allowances has not vexed the officers in charge and possibly hindered the recovery of the patients.

Lord Reay's brief paragraph on railway extension will supply the theme for an important chapter in the history of his administration. Considerable additions have been made to the railway mileage of the Presidency during the last four years. Although it is premature to say that the last link in the Kathiawar system has been completed, the railway system of that province has received some important extensions in Lord Reay's time. The Junagadh State has carried the Bhownugger-Gondal line from Jetalsar to the coast at Verawal; the happy accident of a discovery of thirty lakhs in the coffers of the misgoverned State of Porebander on the deposition of the Rana three years ago provided the greater part of the means for extending the Kathiawar system to that spacious and promising port. But the chapter of railway extension in that part of Western India is not yet closed. The Gaekwar, whose railway enterprise in Gujerat was cordially acknowledged by Lord Reay, is understood to be prepared at his own cost to lay down a line from Mehsana, on the Rajputana-Malwa system, to Veramgaum, and so to give that system direct communication with the Kathiawar ports, one of the largest of which, Pipavad, will ere long, we believe, be connected with the Bhownugger-Gondal line by a branch from somewhere in the neighbourhood of Lathi. The Kathiawar Chiefs fully deserve the praise bestowed upon them by Lord Reay for the readiness with which they have invested their reserve funds in railways. They are meeting with their reward in the increasing prosperity of the province now that its abundant resources have been brought increasingly near to the market. But the new railways themselves are not more patent marks of the progress that has been made in the past lustrum than the changes that Lord Reay's Government have induced the States in their jurisdiction to make in their fiscal policy. The influence of the Paramount Power has seldom been exerted more exclusively for the benefit of the Native States than in this respect, and rulers and ruled will alike profit by it. Here and there the task has been attended with difficulty. But it would not always be fair to put this down to the unwillingness of the Chiefs to follow the advice of Government. Cutch, which Lord Reay singled out as an exception, derives an unusually large proportion of its revenues from customs and trade duties, and fiscal reforms, however beneficial they may be, have all the world over to wait upon revenue necessities. It is true, nevertheless, as Mr. Forbes Adam pointed out, that the apparent first loss of revenue is eventually recouped. Lord Reay may look back upon what has been done in this regard as one of the most successful enterprises in his administration, and of his address as a whole the least that can be said is that it forms an excellent precedent to his successor, which will serve until the not distant day when the Governor of Bombay is able in an enlarged Legislative Council to take the public into his confidence as Lord Reay took the Chamber into his confidence last week.

THE strange divergence that exists, at bottom, between European and Indian notions of criminal responsibility, particularly when the power of the husband is a factor in the problem, is singularly exemplified by a piece of criticism that has lately appeared in an aggressive Bengal paper, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. A European magistrate in that Presidency had before him a husband who, resorting to a practice only too often heard of, branded his wife with a hot iron. The brute was sent to gaol for two years, and the enlightened journalist is indignant with the magistrate because he did not take into account the provocation the wife had given him in spreading abroad reports defamatory of her husband's family. The offender, according to this vindicator of marital rights, is really the magistrate, who, in sending the husband to gaol for two years, had done her greater injury than her husband had done in branding her, inasmuch as he had thereby "made her lose her natural protector in this life"—to wit, the man who leaves the marks of his love upon her in scars—and had forced her either to beg or to lead a life of infamy. It is a "petty domestic case," the Bengali writer thinks, we suppose with a keen recollection that it was a wife and not a cow that was maltreated. But it is due to the *Amrita* to note that it has stumbled into an awkward confession upon another aspect of the question of the position of women in *Hindu Society*. In a rejoinder which it makes to a recent correction which we gave to its notion that it is only in India that English judges sentence women to death for infanticide, it observes with petulant emphasis:—"It must be borne in mind that even if they treat infanticide with so much severity in England, they have no right to do it in the case of Hindu females. An English female has the advantage of marrying as many times as she chooses and can secure a divorce. But a Hindu female has no such choice, and neither has she a foundling hospital to conceal her shame." So then the prohibition of widow remarriage establishes conditions so favourable to infanticide that the law must relax its rigours in consideration of those conditions. This is the confession of a paper which fights hard for orthodoxy and for leaving things quite as they are, except in the political field, in which it would overturn most things. Orthodoxy seldom "gives itself away" so completely to the reformers. It is now time for the latter to ask whether the law relating to infanticide should be altered first or the social custom which we are told contributes so principally towards that particular crime.

THERE will be disappointment in the circles in which woman's rights are advocated at the decision given by Mr. Justice Huddleston and Mr. Justice Stephen on Saturday on the question whether a woman can sit upon the County Councils. The Queen's Bench Division have pronounced adversely to Lady Sandhurst's claim, as it seemed likely they would while the application was being argued before them. Apart altogether from questions of policy and logical consistency it would have been extremely difficult to make out a strong case for Lady Sandhurst and the cause she represents. The law has since 1869 expressly authorized women with the necessary property qualification to vote in municipal and local elections. A definition clause in the Act of that year declared that where very words occurred which imputed the masculine gender they should be understood to include the feminine gender, or—in gallant reversal of mathematical axiom—the less always includes the greater. But it had been shown that this declaration applies only to the right to vote, and as a matter of fact no woman has under the Municipal Acts taken her seat on a Corporation, though counsel for Lady Sandhurst argued, as he was bound to do, that it did not follow from this that women were not entitled to election. The broad contention on that side is that there was no express exclusion of women from the right to be elected, and that the right to vote carried with it the right to be voted for. But seeing the care with which the Legislature has affirmed the right of women to vote, the silence of the Act in that regard when the qualification for election comes to be stated is practically exclusive of women from the higher function. The perpetual disqualification created by the common law remains, and to this disqualification, unremoved by any express enactment, Lady Sandhurst, who is an exceedingly able woman, and would have been a useful member of the Board, owes her disappointment. The decision may seem to add one more to our abundant crop of anomalies. A woman may be, and often is, a member of a school Board, but not of a Town Council or a County Council. She may vote for both, but she can have a seat on neither. And yet it is better that the Legislative should deliberately and with its eyes open confer new rights upon women than that they should have their franchises enlarged by fortuitous interpretation in the law courts. When ladies took their seats on School Boards it was on the basis of a right conferred by Parliament in the belief that women could be of practical service on such bodies. Apparently the same idea did not possess the mind of Parliament when the basis of the County Councils was settled.

WE regret to learn that Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice of Bombay, is seriously ill.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Friday and Saturday, a Bhattia named Khimjee Hurjee was charged with setting fire to a house in Pattak Wady on the 23rd January last, with a view to defraud an insurance office, in conjuction with two other persons. Prisoner was a house broker, and some time ago purchased the house in question for one Morarjee Pitamber for Rs. 3,300. In the deed of purchase the value of the house was falsely given at Rs. 5,000, and it was afterwards insured with Messrs. Volkart Brothers, agents to an insurance company, for Rs. 6,000. Morarjee and the prisoner formed a plan for burning down the house with a view to get the full value for which it was insured. The prisoner took one Jalla Amir into his confidence, promising him a reward of Rs. 50 out of the profit to be made by the transaction, and the prisoner got Morarjee to execute a Gujeratee writing promising to pay him Rs. 500 for his trouble in the matter. The prisoner and Jalla then commenced operations. A room in the left of the house intended to be set fire to, was hired in the name of Jalla, and a number of petty articles were placed in it, and the door of it was secured with a padlock, of which the prisoner retained the key. A tin of kerosine oil, some gunny bags, and a quantity of firewood were purchased with funds supplied by Morarjee and were stored in the room. On the evening of the 23rd January the three persons met in the room and concerted the plan of operations, and Morarjee having retired about 9 o'clock, when the tenants in the house went to rest, the prisoner and Jalla placed the gunny bags in an empty room opposite the one that was hired in the name of Jalla, the kerosine oil was poured upon them, and they were then lighted. A blaze was the result; and having locked the door of Jalla's room, and satisfied themselves that a conflagration was imminent, prisoner and Jalla left the place and went home. The strong smell of the kerosine oil attracted the notice of the tenants, an alarm was raised, and although a portion of the loft was burned, the rest of the house was saved from the fire. Not getting his promised reward of Rs. 50, Jalla made a report to the police. He with the prisoner and Morarjee were charged before Mr. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate, with setting fire to the house. Jalla was tendered a pardon on condition of making a full disclosure of the circumstances of the plot; the magistrate considered there was not sufficient evidence against Morarjee and discharged him; so that the prisoner was the only person placed on trial at the High Court. The jury convicted the prisoner by a majority of eight to one; and his lordship, who remarked that the offence was a most atrocious one, sentenced him to transportation for life.

DURING his short stay in Bombay His Highness the Jam of Jamnagar has visited several of the local educational and charitable institutions. His Highness was anxious to pay a visit, amongst others, to the School for Deaf Mutes at Grant Road, but owing to his numerous engagements he was unable to do so. However, at the request of the Jam Saheb, the Principal of the Institution was kind enough to take several of his pupils on Saturday last to His Highness's bungalow at Breach Candy, when the Prince and many of the chief officers of his State had an opportunity of seeing the children go through a number of their usual class exercises. His Highness followed the examination with extreme interest, and expressed his gratification with the intelligence displayed by the pupils. He was also greatly pleased with their writing and drawing specimens. He made inquiries as to the number of children in attendance, the caste to which the various pupils belonged, and the means by which the Institution is supported, on all which points Mr. Walsh furnished him with the required information. At the conclusion of the examination His Highness gave, through his Dewan, Mr.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SIKKIM AND HAZARA CAMPAIGNS.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The following honours have been gazetted for services in the Sikkim expedition :—

To be Companions of the Bath :—Colonel Graham, Sir B. P. Bromhead.

To receive the distinguished Service Order :—Surgeon Carew and Colonel George Rogers.

To be Brevet Majors :—Captains Travers and Mansfield.

The following honours have been gazetted for services in the Hazara Campaign :—To be Knight Commander of the Bath :—Brigadier-General McQueen.

To be Companions of the Bath :—Brigadiers-General Channer and Galbraith, and Colonels Lovett, Pratt, and Sym.

To receive the Distinguished Service Order :—Colonels Gatacre, Haly, Murray, Hawes, Sunderland, Deshon, and Hammond, and Major Keighley.

To be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels.—Majors Morgan, Reid, Elles, Patch, and Young.

To be Brevet Majors :—Captains McRai, Grant Hogge, Radford, and Buston.

MR. PARNELL AND EDINBURGH OPINION.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Mr. Parnell is to be presented with the freedom of the City of Edinburgh.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

At yesterday's sitting of the Parnell Commission Sir Charles Russell concluded his address for the defence and claimed having refuted the charges brought against Mr. Parnell and his colleagues in the Land League and to having cleared the honour of the Irish nation from a foul stain.

The Commission has been adjourned until the 30th instant.

THE FUNERAL OF THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The funeral of H. R. H. the Duchess of Cambridge took place at Kew yesterday.

The ceremony throughout was most imposing, and a brilliant gathering had assembled to take part in it.

Her Majesty the Queen, the principal members of the British Royal Family, the representives of foreign sovereigns, the various diplomatic bodies, and Her Majesty's ministers were present.

EXPECTED CHANGES IN BRITISH CURRENCY.

Rumours are current in financial circles here that the Chancellor of Exchequer intends shortly to issue one-pound notes, payable in gold, and ten-shilling notes, payable in silver.

THE ELIGIBILITY OF LADIES ON THE COUNTY COUNCILS.

The test case submitted to determine the eligibility of ladies on the London Council Board under the Local Government Act has resulted in the Queen's Bench deciding against the election of Lady Sandhurst.

ENGLAND AND MOROCCO.

TANGIERS, APRIL 13.

The Sheereefen Government has paid to-day into the hands of the British Minister here twenty-five thousand dollars as indemnity for the treacherous murder at Cape Juby of a British subject by some of the Sultan's soldiers.

THE GERMANS IN EAST AFCRICA.

ZANZIBAR, APRIL 13.

The Chief Bushiri has opened peace negotiations with the German Commissary, Captain Von Wissmann.

THE BOULANGER TRIAL.

PARIS, APRIL 12.

The first sitting of the Senate as a High Court for the trial of General Boulanger took place to-day, when M. Rochefort and Count Dillon were arraigned in addition to the General. All three were, however, absent.

The Right vigorously obstructed, the proceedings contending that there was no case, but they were overruled by a large majority.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

ISMAILIA, APRIL 12.

The Troopship Crocodile passed the Canal homeward bound to-day.

HOPEFUL CONDITION OF SIR COMER PETHERAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 14.

Sir Comer Petheram is sufficiently recovered to be able to go to Darjeeling. When quite convalescent he will probably take furlough to England.

APPOINTMENT AND LEAVE.

Colonel Pretyman will act as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in place of Colonel Pole Carew, who has taken a short leave.

DEATH OF DR. ROBERT ROMANES.

Dr. Robert Romanes, Professor of Science, Rangoon College, died of cholera last Friday.

THE DISTRESS IN GANJAM.

The distress in Ganjam is assuming very grave proportions, but active measures of relief are being taken by the district officials.

THE OPENING OF THE CAMA DHARAMSALA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

SHOLAPUR, APRIL 14.

This evening Khan Bahadur Dastur Hoshengjee Jamaspjee, of Poona, performed the opening ceremony of the Parsee Dharamsala, named the Cama Hall, in presence of the leading members of all communities. After the ceremony an address of welcome enclosed in a beautiful silver case with a rich shawl was presented to him by the Parsee community. The ceremony ended with a dinner given in his honour.

THE SURAT FIRES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MIRAJ, APRIL 14.

In connection with the Surat Fire Relief Fund a meeting was held in the town hall at Miraj yesterday. It was largely attended by the officials and the principal inhabitants. Mr. Shreemant Shripatrao Moreshwar Patwardhan presided. The proceedings were opened by Rao Bahadoor Kalyan Sitaram Chitray, the State Karbhari. A resolution expressing deep sympathy with the sufferers at Surat was passed unanimously and a committee to collect subscriptions in aid of the sufferers was appointed consisting of the following gentlemen :—Rao Bahadur Ramachandra Rajaram Mule (chairman), Messrs. Atre Karandikar, Hurichand Fadke, Dr. Trimbakrao, with Messrs. Joshi, Bhanu, and Chandorkar as joint secretaries. A subscription list was circulated and about Rs. 300 was subscribed, about Rs. 100 being realised on the spot. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the president.

MR. SPENCER'S PARACHUTE DESCENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14.

Mr. Spencer's parachute descent on Friday was successful. He ascended about three thousand feet, and after falling like a stone for about 350 feet, the parachute opened, and in three minutes he touched the ground. The crowd was larger than on any previous occasion.

NOMINATION TO THE CANTONMENT COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, APRIL 14.

Mr. Dhunjishaw Cooverji Pestonji, a leading citizen here, has been nominated a member of the Cantonment Committee for the current year. General satisfaction is felt for the selection of a non-official member on the Committee this time, as since the death of Khan Bahadoor Edulji Pestonji, the first native member, the appointment was confined solely to military officers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, APRIL 14.

H. M. S. Heroine from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-2
8¼ lbs. „	6-4½
40s. Mule Twist	0-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	¼
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98½
3 per cent. French Rentes	85½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
Bar Silver	42½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	85,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	8,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	102,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	nil.	„
„ Stock of Cotton	871,000	„
„ „ Surats	46,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	12,000	„

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL 13.

10 p.m.	83

SUNDAY, APRIL 14.

6 a.m.	80·5
10 a.m.	85·6
2 p.m.	87·8
4 p.m.	86·9

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, 14—The barometric changes are small and unimportant, except in the Panjaub, where the barometer is falling briskly, hence the pressure conditions are unchanged, except in Upper India, where it is now slightly below normal. Winds are unchanged in character. Strong northerly winds are blowing on the Bombay coast, which accompany the deficient pressure that at present obtains in the Deccan. Temperature changes are small. The temperature was in moderate defect yesterday in Sind, Rajputana, and the North-West Provinces, and two degrees in excess in Madras and Bombay. Highest temperatures are at Bellary and Sholapore, the highest being 100 degrees. Skies are generally clear and the weather is fine.

LAHORE was visited early on Wednesday morning by an unusually severe storm of thunder, lightning, and rain. From other parts of the Province have come also, during the last few days, reports of abnormal weather, which, it is feared, must do harm to the standing crops. From Calcutta also comes telegraphic intelligence of severe storms.

THE *Bombay Gwardian* writes :—There is great probability that justice will be done in the Crawford case, in spite of the Anglo-Indian conspiracy to rescue the chief criminal. The influence of the London *Times* has waned since the discovery of the Irish forgeries.

"ON the evening of some theatricals at Secunderabad," writes Mrs. Amy H. Brackenbury, who has sent a sketch to the *Sydney Mail*, "a swarm of white ants arrived just as we were at dinner. Every house for five miles round was infested with them, and it was almost impossible to sit at table or to eat anything. These insects have bodies about the size of earwigs, and four large wings like a dragon-fly, which they drop at will. The lights attracted them, and the numbers around each lamp almost obscured it. They buzzed into one's hair and down one's neck, and dropped their wings into the wine and the food, until at last we were fairly turned out of doors. We fled to the theatre, hoping to find matters better, but there they were worse, and some of the audience declined to face such a plague and returned home. The actors went through their parts with praiseworthy equanimity, much to the credit of their nerves and patience. The sketch shows a few of the audience who braved the evil, and they were eventually rewarded for their courage, as the worst was over in about three-quarters of an hour, and only a few stragglers remained. At the end of that time they had shed their wings and crawled over us in the earwig stage, only a little less disagreeable. The lizards on the walls and the bats had a fine feast, and gorged until they could hardly move."

OPENING OF THE BHAVNAGAR WATER-WORKS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, APRIL 12.

PEOPLE who know little or nothing of the East probably think somewhat far-fetched the stories of how the great Khalifa Haroun-el-Raschid mingled casually amongst his people and now and then marked his presence by inflicting condign punishment on the wicked unfilial young man, or by raising from penury to affluence the virtuous maiden born of poor but honest parents. Yet such stories are foundad on fact, and although many centuries have elapsed since the good Khalifa was gathered to his fathers and the 12th Imam is still travelling somewhere *incognito*, acts of munificence have by no means passed away, and the native subjects of good rajahs still occasionally wake up and find themselves rich.

The Ramnavmi of Samvat 1945 will long be remembered in Bhavnagar, not only from the fact of a liberal and free supply of water being given to the people on that day, but also for a spontaneous act of munificence on the part of the Maharaja Thakore Saheb as pleasing as it was unexpected, and which marked the opening ceremony, as no amount of kin-khab, dham-dham, and tamasha could have done. Before proceeding to a relation of this, it will be convenient to say a few words about the water-works. In February 1887, when a Jubilee Darbar was held in Bhavnagar, His Highness the Thakore Saheb announced that one of the ways in which he proposed to perpetuate the memory of the fiftieth anniversary of her most gracious Majesty's reign was by conferring on the people of his capital a free and abundant supply of water. The scheme involved the bringing of water by pipes from the Guga Jalan, some two miles to the west of the town.

The fact that the work was placed in the hands of Mr. Proctor Sims, the State Engineer, was sufficient guarantee that it would be well and speedily carried out. It is well that no unnecessary delay was permitted, for owing to the partial water famine the unfortunate townspeople have this year been put to great straits, and from early morning a many-coloured stream of women with extemporized water-holding apparatus of every description might be seen flowing to and from the Ghadecchi Nala.

On Tuesday morning, the 9th, Mr. T. A. Bulkley, the contractor for the works, having arrived, he and Mr. Proctor Sims went over them together and found them to be complete and ready for opening. Before, however, letting loose such a blessing upon the people it was necessary to consult the Joshis and prevail upon them to fix on a "shuhu murth" or auspicious day. This solemn function would take time, stars in their courses must not be hurried, the exponents of their mysteries must display no indecent haste. Any well regulated mind would have seen the force of these arguments, and the arrangements would have been permitted to slowly evolve themselves. Mr. Proctor Sims has not a well regulated mind, his heart is too big for his body, and his human sympathies crush out of all shape the so-called fitness of things. He could not stand by and see the people gasping for the water that was near but not nigh while the astronomers pottered, and the learned were being consulted as to the proper amount of "dakshana" to be given to Brahmins on the occasion. In a moment of inspiration he went over to the palace and explained the case to the Thakore Saheb. His Highness, always ready to do a kindly action, ever wishful of the comfort and happiness of his people, at once left the prayers on which he was engaged, and expressed his willingness to come and turn the water on. What would you have, the people were thirsty, the water was there, the day itself was auspicious, for was it not that on which 3,200 years ago Ram became incarnate? The wants of the people were paramount and the liquid blessing shauld be conferred on them without delay. A large silver water-pot was procured, and taking this, His Highness, accompanied by Messrs. Proctor Sims and Bulkley, Mr. Ratilal, the Huzur Secretary, and Mr. Sakarlal Savailal, the Prant Vakil, proceeded to where on the further side of the Gaga Jhalia Tank 8 grim stand-pipes stood guarding the imprisoned water. The ceremony was to be of the simplest. His Highness was to turn on the water, fill the silver pot, and then declare the works open to the public; but the spirit of Haroun-el-Raschid entered into him, and instead of sending the newly filled pot (a handsome article weighing 10½ seers of pure silver) back to the Darbar, he looked around him, and seeing a poor meanly-clad Brahmin woman vainly trying to scoop up a little water from a dry well, had her brought to him, and, instead of ordering her for instant execution, as she apparently expected, nearly deprived her of life by the startling announcement that the silver plot was hers to do what she liked with. At first the intelligence did not go home, possibly visions of stern officials demanding to know how she came possessed of one of the Royal water-pots and refusing to believe her fabulous story, flitted through her mind, but gradually her great good fortune dawned upon her, her earthen pitcher had been turned into silver by the good prince, and stretching out her hands towards him she took all the demons of sorrow and vexation from his head on to her own, and there exorcised them by a startling platoon of cracks from her knuckles. Another little Shrimali Brahmin girl, looking on with mouth and eyes wide open, was made happy with a twenty-rupee note. And thus ended the ceremony of opening the Victoria Jubilee Water-Works, a blessing inaugurated by a blessing to be talked of by succeeding generations and handed down by tradition into the dim future, the good Prince Takhtsinghji himself identified with the god Ram will be represented as having conferred a water-pot of the value of a krore of rupees on an old woman, who eventually turned out to be his beloved Sita. Like the phenomenal baby striving for a cake of Pear's soap, the people of Bhavnagar have been yearning for a good supply of water, and like the latest edition of the baby, "they've got it, and they're happy now." Many a silent prayer must have gone up on Tuesday from Bhavnagar asking God to bless Thakore Saheb Takhtsinghji and the kindly English gentlemen, his right hand and chief counsellor, who is ever ready to assist him with sound advice and yeoman service in all good, useful, and charitable works.

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, APRIL 13.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR arrived here last night from Oomreit (a sanitarium in the Navsari Division of his territory) with some of his principal officials. His arrival was strictly private. The attendance of heads of departments, Sirdars, Darakdars, and the usual guard-of-honour was dispensed with. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Light Field Battery of Artillery at sunrise this morning to announce his arrival. After spending a busy day here, His Highness will leave this to-night for Bombay *en route* to Mahableshwar, where Her Highness Chimnabhai Saheb and the two young princes are at present. His Excellency Dewan Bahadur Laxmon Jagannath accompanies His Highness to Bombay, whence he will return to Oomreit and pass the summer there, which is unbearably hot here. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbai will be in temporary charge of the Dewanate.

Captain J. H. Sadler, the first assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, left this for Bombay *en route* to Calcutta last night. Captain G. E. Hyde Cates is spoken of as his successor.

Here the heat is really killing just now, and the houses afford no protection. If a wealthy Bania built houses here in the style of the Bombay chawls, the scheme would pay, and at the same time bring on innumerable benefits to the poor tenants.

THOSE who wish to have the world's eye fixed upon them, remarks one of our home correspondents, have many methods of attracting its attention. They may emulate the fire brigades, yells, or the sham engines whistle, or have their name advertised either in staring, flaring letters of red and blue on the walls or in garments of many colours on their persons. But those who wish to go unnoticed have no means of doing so if papers are allowed to draw their protraits in black and white—portraits that are mostly untrue, or at least dishonestly obtained to satisfy the unhealthy craving for personal gossip which is the great social disease of to-day.

A MOFUSSIL SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, APRIL 12.

THE distribution of prizes to the pupils of St. Mary's School took place on Monday last in the school hall. No sign of school work was visible in the very festive-looking room neatly and prettily decorated with palms, *champa*, and bunting. A little stage, which looked a very bower for fairies, was erected at one end of the hall for the various performances on the programme, and just below the stage the table groaning under its weight of books, work boxes, &c., &c., was placed. General Cox, C.B., presided, and Mrs. Cox very kindly distributed the prizes. First on the programme was the annual report, read by the Rev. E. Jenkins Bowen, M.A. I give it in extenso, as little seems to be known of a very worthy institution :—

REPORT FOR 1888-89.

Examination in secular subjects.—The school was inspected by the Educational Inspector, who awarded a grant of Rs. 471, which was the same amount as was given last year. The honorary secretary directed the head mistress to examine the pupils and allot the prizes. The following is the result of the examination. Standard VII.—Two children were presented, both of whom passed. There were no children in Standard VI. Standard V.—Five were examined, of whom three passed. Standard IV.—Three were examined, two passed—one girl. Themina Boyce gained the maximum number of marks in arithmetic. Standard III.—Four were presented, all passed. Standard II.—Three were presented, all passed. Standard I.—Two were examined and both passed. Infants.—Three, of whom two passed. Results of examination.—Of the twenty-two examined, eighteen passed, while four failed. Egan Scholarships.—The two Egan Scholarships of Rs. 10 each, given annually to the two best pupils, boy and girl, have been awarded Alec James and Daisy Lawrence.

Attendance.—The average attendance was 20·15 against 26·30 in the previous year. The average number on the rolls was 24·45 against 32·3 of the previous year. The decrease in the average number on the rolls was owing to six families having left the station. Their children, who attended the school, were 15 in number.

Staff.—Mrs Wilmot, the assistant mistress, resigned in October last owing to the departure of the depot of the Rifle Brigade. Miss Rose, who received her education in this school, was appointed in charge of the younger children. She has given satisfaction in her work.

Scripture Examination.—The examination in scriptural knowledge was a searching one. The percentage of marks obtained by the two senior standards was considerable, but was much reduced by the absence of training of some of the pupils who had been several months from the school. Some of the juniors showed a very creditable knowledge of scripture and the catechism.

Receipts.—Owing to the school having lost so many pupils the amount of fees was that year considerably less than last year, *viz.*, Rs. 584. Moreover, several parents left the station without paying their fees. The subscriptions amounted to Rs. 523 over Rs. 30 in excess of last year. The committee have to give their best thanks to the S. M. Railway, who have contributed, through the Agent and Chief Engineer, a donation of Rs. 250. As before mentioned, the Government grant came to Rs. 471. Miscellaneous receipts, including interest on money invested in promissory notes and the Savings Bank amounted to Rs. 276. The total receipts for the year were therefore Rs. 2,110.

Expenditure.—The expenditure this year amounted to Rs. 1,319, *viz.*, establishment, Rs. 1,234; books and miscellaneous expenses, Rs. 76. Thus leaving a balance, of which has been invested in the Savings Bank, of nearly Rs. 800. Although there is this considerable addition to the school funds, it is hoped that residents will continue or even increase their subscriptions, especially as the ordinary receipts do by no means cover the ordinary expenditure.

Prizes.—The honorary secretary would on behalf of the committee thank the donors of the various prizes. Mrs. Carnegy, wife of General Carnegy, who was lately in command here, continues her interest in the school, having sent three prizes from England.

Needlework.—As regards needlework the following ladies visited the school, *viz.*, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Greany, Mrs. Bowen, and Miss Hartnell. The needlework showed (they report) marks of great care, and it was difficult to decide which specimen exhibited was entitled to the prize for the higher standard, those exhibited being of nearly equal merit.

General remarks by acting honorary secretary.—As a new comer to the station I can of course say but little as regards the school, but having given religious instruction twice a week since my arrival, I can testify that the discipline of the school (which is generally a crucial test of success) is excellent, and that the children evince considerable intelligence in their answers, thus proving that they receive careful instruction.

Brigadier-General A. T. Cox, C.B., then addressed the meeting. He said :—

It gives me much pleasure to preside this evening. The report which has been read is on the whole encouraging. The pupils seem to be progressing under the management of Miss Macdonald, and it is to be hoped that St. Mary's School, as there seems now a possibility of its doing, will furnish candidates for the Matriculation examination. A second point of congratulation is found in the condition of the school funds. These are in a very satisfactory state. In these days of competition it is impossible to overrate the importance of a sound education. Without this, success in any direction is hardly attainable. Education, and that of an advanced kind, is becoming common among natives of this country. If, therefore, children of European decent are to maintain their natural position in the community they must take part in the general competition. Boys and girls hardly realise the importance of education. Upon the use they make of the few years they have of it so much depends. Humanely speaking, this is not only their own future success (the worldly position they are to occupy), but more. Their own spiritual success will be widened by the right use of a good education: youth is the seed-time; in age the harvest is produced. It behoves parents, therefore, to be earnest on the point of giving to their children every advantage which this school offers to them, that they will be deterred by no consideration from impressing on their children the necessity of a willing application. I hope that the children who have not been successful in getting prizes this year will do their best before the next examination. Mrs. Cox will have pleasure in handing the prizes to those who have gained them.

The distribution of prizes next took place, the following being the respective winners :—

Divinity prizes.—I., Ernest Smith; II., Edward James; III. Mabel Rix; Infants' prize, Daisy O'Flynn. Good Conduct prizes (given by vote) upper division, Ernest Smith; lower division, Mabel Rix. Lesson prizes. Standard VII.—Daisy Laurence and Alice James. The Egan Scholarship. Standard V.—I., Ernest Smith: II., George Richardson; Standard IV.—I., Themina Boyce; II., Edward James; Standard III.—I., Harry Rix; II., Charlie Rose; Standard II.—I., Willie Snell; II., Jurbanoo Boyce; Standard I.—Aubrey Richardson. Infants.—Henry Snell. Needle Work Prizes.—Between VII. and V. Standards, Ellen MacMullen; Standards IV. and III., Themina Boyce; Standards II. and I., Jurbanoo Boyce. Fancy Work.—Daisy Lawrence. Extra Prizes—Eva DeCruze, Mabel Rix, and Annie DeCruze. Latin Prize.—Alec James. Regular Attendance Prizes—Upper division, Alec James, and lower division, Willie Snell.

The children next sang very prettily a vocal polka, "Merry Little Drummer Boys." Then a pianoforte duet. "Chime again, Beautiful Bells," was played by Miss Lawrence and Miss Boyce. Next came a recitation, "A Chinese Story," by Miss Ellen MacMullen, Master George Richardson, and Master Alec James. The last named boy recited particularly well, and all three went through their comic story with much spirit. Miss Daisy Lawrence next played a solo, "The Silver Rhine," and the entertainment closed with a vocal valse, "Gypsies," sung by the children.

The Rev. Mr. Bowen proposed a vote of thanks each to General Cox for presiding and Mrs. Cox for distributing the prizes. The 23rd Regimental Band played during the evening. The children shouted voiceferous "cheers" for the General, Mrs. Cox, Mr. Bowen, and Miss MacDonald, and "God save the Queen" played by the band brought the very interesting proceedings to a close.

THE project for a new patriarchal palace at Goa having been given, up, at least for the present, orders have been received to effect the necessary repairs to the present building in anticipation of His Grace's arrival in India, which will be about the end of this month. The Patriarch Archbishop returns accompanied by Rev. A. F. Paulo da Silva, who will act as His Grace's Secretary, in place of Rev. Mons. Antonio Augusto d'Almeida Silvano, who has been permitted to retire from the service.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, APRIL 12.

THE weather is still intensely hot here, and no rain at all has fallen to relieve the dry heat so terribly depressing in its effects. To make life grimmer, at every turn one comes across a guard keeping back any venturesome military man from entering the bazaar owing to the prevalence of small-pox, which has been and still is working dire havoc in the city of Belgaum. Two of the Somerset men were attacked, but with a very mild form of small-pox, and, I believe, are recovering by the strenuous measures used. The dread disease has been kept out of the camp bazaar as yet. The small-pox tents were first pitched outside the hospital facing the camp and close by the most frequented road in the camp, but after two or three days were removed to a tent at the back of the hospital and quite out of ken. I hear that the number of fresh cases daily is on the decrease, and if we could only have a good thunderstorm Belgaum would be able once more to show a clean bill of health. The Jellalabad sports took place last Saturday on the Somerset parade ground and the field presented a very gay aspect—flags streamed in the wind, the band played all its liveliest airs, and the gay dresses of the fair visitors all united to make one forget that life is anything but a holiday fête. These sports are held annually to commemorate one of the greatest victories the 13th Somersetshire Light Infantry has ever engaged in, and no trouble is spared to make the fête a success. The events are detailed below :—

The first event on the card was putting the shot (18 lbs.), 7-foot run, three tries. Prizes, Rs. 5, 3, 2. Private Ricketts won. II.—The Walla Jahabad flat race, ¼ mile, open to all Native Infantry troops in garrison, Rs. 5, 3, 2. Private Appaswamy, 30th N. I., won. III.—Long jump, 3 tries, open to the garrison, Rs. 5, 3, 2, Private Squires, won. IV.—Boys' Race, 150 yards flat, Rs. 3, 2, 1. Morris first, Morley second. V.—Ghuznee Spin, 220 yards flat race handicap for Band and Buglers only, Rs. 10, 5, 3, Bugler Lake won. VI.—100 yards flat race, Rs. 8, 5, 3, Private F. Ward won. VII.—Hurdle Race, 120 yards, over 10 flights, Rs. 8, 5, 3, Private J. Howe won. VIII.—Azimghur Race, 250 yards, for men over 15 years in the service (prize given by the Colonel of the Regiment, General Lord Mark Kerr, K.C.B.), Rs. 25, 12, 5, Serjeant Craddock won. IX.—Surprise Race, not run. X.—Mule Race, about 600 yards, round a post and back. Open to officers in the garrison. To be ridden in costume. Prize, a whip. Mr. Platt first, Mr. Cook-Harle second. Mounting the Mules was great fun. The animals were no sooner captured than they shook themselves free of their would-be riders and scud off, apparently never to be caught again, but perseverance overcame at last, and the *tout ensemble* was ridiculous in the extreme—picture a motley group consisting of an Albanian, a "Spanish Grandee," a "Heathen Chinee," a "Chelsea Pensioner," a "Bobby," and several other nondescript individuals all struggling to maintain their supremacy over their literally mulish steeds and to make their way to the goal. Mules are very gregarious animals, and the task of getting ahead was by no means a light one. The costumes were perfect disguises. Masks were worn by all the riders, except the Chelsea pensioner. He appeared in all his native beauty. Some of the masks were particularly good. The "Heathen Chinee" face was wreathed in a perpetual smile, and the whole get-up of John Chinaman was very correct. XI.—Culloden Race, 220 yards flat. Open to all non-commissioned officers above the rank of corporal, Rs. 12, 6, 3, Serjeant Wilcox first. XII.—Stone Race, 20 stones, each one yard apart. To be picked up separately and placed in a basket 20 yards in rear of the first stone. Open to the Garrison, Rs. 12, 6, 3, Private Pratt, first. XIII.—Driving competition, open to R.A. Prize given by the officers of the regiment, Rs. 40 and Rs. 20. This was a very interesting event. The driving was good, but I was told by a competent judge that it might have been much better had the men had more practice. The drivers themselves complained that at their practices they had driven between tatties, and on the day itself, while washed chatties were substituted for the tatties, the horses shied at the former very much. The first prize was won by No. 3 sub-division and the second by No. 2 sub-division. XIV.—Jellalabad race, ¼ mile flat race, given by the Colonel of the Regiment, General Lord Mark Kerr, K.C.B., Rs. 15, 10, 5, T. Howe first. XV—Barrel race, Rs. 5, 3, 2, Rahman. XVI.—Burmese Spin, ¼ mile flat, Rs. 10, 5, 3, P. Howe won. XVII.—Wheel Barrow Race, 50 yards, one man to wheel another running on his hands, Rs. 6, 4, 2, Privates Studley and Pratt. XVIII.—Obstacle Race, Rs. 10, 5, 3, Private Ware won. XIX.—The Mandalay Stakes, open to all corporals and lance corporals, Rs. 12, 6, 3, Lance Corporal Bust won. XX.—Tug-of-War. Teams 10 men a side, open to Garrison. Best of 3 pulls, Rs. 30. The Somerset pulled over the 23rd N. I. and the 30th N. I. with the greatest ease, and the 23rd pulled over the 30th. The Somerset men took the prize. XXI.—Consolation Race, 250 yards flat, open to all competitors who have won no prize, Rs. 8, 5, 3, Private Cowley won.

The warrant officers of the Somerset gave a dance at the Sergeants' Mess room on Saturday evening. The General and Mrs. Cox, Colonel and Mrs. Cox, a great number of the officers of the Somerset Regiment, and several ladies and gentlemen of the station were present besides the warrant officers and their families. The evening was a warm one, but the heat did not appear to decrease the ardour of the dancers.

The Rev. Mr. Bowen, who is now acting at St. Mary's while Mr. Wingate is away on three months' leave, has made great efforts to put the evening choir—a voluntary one—on a better footing. He has induced several ladies and gentlemen to give their services, and after a little more practice there is no doubt that St. Mary's will be one of the best choirs in the mofussil.

NUISANCE AT GRANT BUILDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some short time back the residents of Grant Building petitioned the Trustees of the Port of Bombay to help them in getting rid of a great nuisance, *i.e.*, a very disagreeable smell from the basin in front of their dwellings. There is more fever and sickness generally in these buildings this year than there ever was before—all due to the basin and its filth. The appeal to the Trustees did not do Grant Buildings folks any good. I saw the other day that Government had asked the Trustees, by way of mending matters to clear the basin of its mud, as that was a matter clearly within the Trustees' province. When I saw this request from Government my heart rejoiced within me, and I lifted up my voice and sang the praises of Lord Reay's Government, but alas! alas! the Trustees, after the manner of Corporations, having neither a soul to be saved nor a body to be kicked, have not done anything, nor are they likely to unless, you can shame them into some action. It is clear that neither Government nor the residents themselves can do anything.—Yours, &c.,

April 14. ALICE.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT has been decided that ward servants enlisted for the Bengal Native Army are not to receive military instruction of any kind, and that the issue to them of rifles is considered unnecessary.

THE Government of India have allowed the members of the Apothecary branch of the Sub-Medical Department, who were temporarily appointed or promoted to meet the augmentation of the British Army in India, to be brought on the permanent establishment, and, as a special case, to count the time passed in their temporary rank towards the five years' service required to qualify them for advancement to the first grade of their rank.

ACCORDING to instructions received from the Secretary of State for India, the period of leave out of India considered necessary by a Medical Board in the case of an officer subject to the leave rules of the Staff Corps will be held to commence from the date he quits India (*vide* Article 659, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I), and to terminate on the date previous to that of his rejoining his regiment or appointment, subject to the limit of two years' absence from duty from the date he is "struck off duty." It is the duty of the immediate superior of an officer to see that there is no undue delay between the date of his being "struck off duty" and the date of his appearing before a Medical Board, and also that he proceeds to the port of embarkation thereafter without any avoidable delay. The invalided officer should likewise be distinctly informed that he must quit India as early as possible after he has received permission to do so. Special forms for General Orders granting leave out of India to officers subject to the leave rules for the Staff Corps have been laid down for guidance.

H. H. THE JAM SAHEB OF JAMNAGAR.

On Friday last from early morning till late in the evening H. H. the Jam Saheb had a busy time of it in receiving proofs of the sentiments of love and loyalty entertained for him by those of his subjects who are now residing in Bombay. About 8 a.m. His Highness visited a Wallabhacharyan Maharaja's temple at Bhuleshwar, where hundreds of devotees had assembled for the double purpose of worship and having a look at the Jam Saheb. They felt gratified with His Highness's visit to one of their principal temples, but they liked him the more for the reason that before leaving the temple he presented a sum of Rs. 500 for the benefit of the temple fund.

From 1 to 3 p.m. on Friday at his temporary residence in Mr. Damodhur Thackersey's bungalow, Mahaluxmee, the Jam Saheb held a "Brahma-Sabha," a meeting of high priests and priests, which was attended by some 200 Shastrees under the leadership of Pundit Gatooljee. Money was distributed to the priests, and with the presentation of sweetmeats and garlands of flowers the proceedings terminated.

From 3 to 7 p.m. the same day, His Highness held a reception in his bungalow, where from 800 to 1,000 persons, Borahs, Banias, Lohanas, Bhattias, Brahmins, and others attended to pay homage to their sovereign chief. They were all cordially received by the Jam Saheb, and treated to refreshments specially provided for them. The ceremony concluded with the distribution of rose-water and bouquets of flowers.

From 9 p. m. the same day a large number of the principal citizens of Bombay attended an evening party given in honour of His Highness by the reception committee. Mr. Damodhur Thackersey's bungalow, where the party was given, was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. The guests entered the premises under an archway, bearing a large transparency with the illuminated words "Welcome Ever." The entrance to the large shamiana, where the reception took place, was surmounted by another large transparency displaying a portrait of His Highness with the illuminated words around it—"Long Life and Happiness—H. H. the Jam of Navanagar, K.C.S.I." His Highness's band played a selection of music in the front compound, while in the rear compound the music of Mr. Ch. Fridelle's Italian string band entertained the guests. The grounds were carpeted with red cloth, and flags and bunting presented a gay spectacle. The refreshment *buffets* were laid in the rear compound for the general body of guests, while under special arrangements, made in a separate place, the Hindu guests were supplied with sweetmeats and other comfits. The Jam Saheb entered the *shamiana* about 9-30 p.m., and sat there under a canopy supported on gilt pillars, and received the guests, who were presented to him by Mr. Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee, Mr. Govindjee Thackersey, Mr. Dhurmsey Soondersi Mooljee, Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas, and others. Among those present were Messrs. J. M. Sleater, H. H. Phipson, F. W. Stevens, C. I. E., J. Griffiths, G. Fletcher, H. W. Barrow, J. Leask, G. C. Plinston, Dr. Langley, Dr. Boyd, Messrs. P. Ryan, W. R. Hamilton, J. H. Furneaux, John Campbell, C.B., J. Jansi, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sarvai, Pandit Shamjee Krishna Varman, Messrs. Y. M. Kotkur, Ardasir S. Dustoor Camlinna, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. Cursetjee R. Wadia, Framjee T. Mirza, K. N. Kabrajee, Jamsetjee Bomanjee Wadia, Cursondas Chabildas, Nowrojee P. Gama, J. C. Gama, M. B. Dadabhoy, Mooljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Cumulsey Premjee, Hassanbhoy Visram, Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Bomanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Dayabhoy Jaduram, Shivshankar Govindram, Manekshah Jehangirshah, Shaik Adam Essopbhoy, Furdoonjee M. Banajee, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Muncherjee C. Ratnagar, Madhavdas Raghunathdas, H. A. Wadia, Shaik Essa bin Khalifa, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, &c. The party broke up at a late hour.

AFTERNOON PARTY.

The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar gave a party on Saturday afternoon at the house of Mr. Damodar T. Mooljee at Mahaluxmi. There was a large gathering of European and Native guests. The bungalow and grounds were tastefully illuminated towards evening. The Jam Saheb sat under a canopy, where he received and had a chat with some of the more prominent of the guests. There was a number of dancing girls in the hall for the delectation of lovers of native music, and a European regimental band was stationed in the compound. The

THE SURAT FIRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have been already informed by your special correspondents that a public meeting was held in the Municipal Hall on Wednesday afternoon to consider the question of relief for the sufferers from the recent fires. An influential committee composed of all sections of the community has been formed in Surat to collect subscriptions, and a small executive committee of seven members has been appointed by the Collector to administer the relief funds in accordance with a unanimous resolution passed by the public meeting.

The executive committee which I have nominated for the purpose is as follows :—

1. Mr. C. B. Winchester, C.S., Chairman.
2. Rao Bahadur Jagjiwandas Khushaldas.
3. Khan Bahadur Kuwarji Kawasji.
4. Rao Bahadur Mukundrae Manirae.
5. Khan Saheb Sayed Zain-el-Edrus.
6. Rao Saheb Ishwardas Jagjiwandas store.
7. Rao Saheb Permanandas, Mamlatdar of Alpad.

These names will, I think, be accepted as a guarantee that the relief fund will be carefully and properly administered under the general supervision and control of the Collector.

I have already received by telegram the following liberal promises of pecuniary assistance :—

	Rs.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar	5,000
H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.....	1,000
H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Gondal...	1,000
Mr. Sorabji Hormazji Lakdawalla	500
Total ...	7,500

Other promises of support and assistance have been made to Rao Bahadur Jagjiwandas and other local residents.

I have opened at Surat a fund called the "Surat Fire Relief Fund of 1889," and all moneys paid to the credit of this fund will be publicly acknowledged and will be administered by the committee above mentioned.

Special votes of thanks have been passed to all those donors who have already communicated with the Collector and Rao Bahadur Jagjiwandas Khushaldas, and in particular to H. E. Lord Reay for his kind and sympathetic visit and liberal contribution.

No communication has yet been made to me by the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Surat Fire Relief Committee appointed in Bombay, but I feel sure that I am expressing the unanimous feeling of all the inhabitants here in tendering our warmest thanks for the sympathy and liberality shown by all classes in Bombay.

Relief operations are now in progress, and every effort has been, and is being made to restore confidence and to mitigate as far as possible the serious calamity which has fallen upon this unfortunate city,—I have, &c.,

A. W. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY,
Acting Collector.

Surat April 12.

N. B.—All remittances to the credit of the "Surat Fire Relief Fund of 1889" should be paid direct to the Treasury Officer, Surat.

THE following amounts were paid into the Bank of Bombay up to the afternoon of Saturday, the 13th April :—

His Excellency Lord Reay	1,000
A Parsee lady	1,000
The late Mr. Gopaldas Madhavdas.....	1,000
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq.....	200
Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.	1,000
Jalbhai Ardeshir Sett, Esq.	500
Rustomjee Sorabjee Cowasjee Powdee, Esq.	101
Burjorjee Sorabjee Godurjee, Esq.....	101
Messrs. Eduljee Framjee Albless & Co.....	500
Ardeshir Sorabjee Dastoor Kamdin, Esq....	200
Cursedjee Manockjee Sett, Esq.	100
W. H. Crowe, Esq., C.S., from Poona ...	100
Jamsedjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq.	50
Janardhan Gopal, Esq	30
Dr. E. F. Underwood	10
Bai Motibai	2,000
A Zorastrian	300
Dr. Thomas Blaney	100
A Zarthostee Banoo	51
Yne Lun Ching	200
Total	8,543

Gentlemen who have subscribed to the Surat Fire Relief Fund, 1889, and intending subscribers are requested, as early as possible, to send in their subscription to the Bank of Bombay, the work of administration having already begun.

A MEETING of the several sections of the Hindoo community was held yesterday at Mahadev Bag, for the purpose of adopting measures to aid the unfortunate sufferers from the recent disastrous fires at Surat. The attendance was not as large as was expected on such an occasion. On the motion of Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, Sheriff of Bombay, was called to the chair. The proceedings were conducted in the Gujrati language.

The Chairman in a long and able speech described the pitiful condition of the poor sufferers by the disastrous fires at Surat, and made a touching appeal to his audience to subscribe their mite towards the relief fund. He asked his hearers not only to put their own shoulders to the wheel, but to prevail upon the mases of the community to come forward and assist the movement. The chairman then referred to the keen and deep interest taken by H. E. the Governor in the matter of alleviating the miserable condition of the poor sufferers at Surat. Although His Excellency had returned only the day before to Bombay after a long and wearisome journey to the furthermost part of India, he considered it his duty to go to Surat and personally inspect the scenes of the fire. He made inquiries on the spot, and suggested measures to alleviate the sufferings of the poor as much as the circumstances of the case could admit of. Such an action on the part of Lord Reay was conclusive evidence of the interest he took in the welfare and well-being of those who were placed under his charge. (Applause.) Mr. Javerilal impressed upon the minds of his hearers the necessity of untying their purse-strings, and asked them to follow the worthy example of the Parsee community, particularly that of a Parsee lady whose name had not transpired and who immediately on receipt of the intelligence of the destructive fires at Bombay sent a cheque for Rs. 1,000 to the Bank of Bombay as her subscription towards the Surat Relief Fund. (Applause.)

The chairman informed the meeting that altogether Rs. 60,000 had been subscribed towards the fund, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger, the Chiefs of Limree, Morvee, and Gondal, Sir D. M. Petit, and several others contributing large amounts. (Loud applause.)

Rao Saheb Krishnamookhram Atmaram Mehta proposed that it was desirable to open a subscription list in aid of the poor sufferers at Surat. In a long speach the speaker advised the several sections of the native community to view with each other in subscribing to the fund.

Rao Saheb Virprasad, Dr. Kirtikar, Mr. Chabildas Laloobhoy, Mr. Nagindas Tulsedas, Mr. Madanlal Munsee and several other gentleman then addressed the meeting. Dr. Kirtkar, who had arrived from Australia only the day before, considered it his pious duty not only to attend the meeting, but to subscribe his mite, Mr. Chabildas advocated a rupee or for the matter of that an anna subscription among the masses.

On the motion of the chairman thanks were voted to Lord Reay for visiting the scenes of the fire, notwithstanding the fact that cholera was raging fearfully at Surat.

Thanks were also voted to the honorary secretaries of the Surat Relief Fund, for their indefatigable exertions in collecting subscriptions in aid of the fund.

A telegram was read to the meeting from Messrs. Sallugran Khunnah and Co., of Calcutta, to Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas, one of the honorary secretaries to the fund, sympathising with the Surat sufferers, and intimating that the firm were trying to collect subscribtions in aid of the fund.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A LARGE public meeting was held at Surat on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Sheppard presiding. The object of the meeting being briefly explained by the chairman the following resolutions were passed :—That this meeting is of opinion that immediate steps are necessary for the relief of distress arising from recent fires : that a strong general committee be formed to collect subscriptions for immediate and subsequent relief. All money to be paid to the credit of the Surat Fire Relief Fund, which the treasurer will acknowledge. That an executive committee of not less than seven members, exclusive of the joint honorary secretary and treasurer be appointed by the Collector to distribute relief. That the cordial thanks of the inhabitants of Surat be conveyed to the following subscribers :—H. H. the Gaekwar, Rs. 5,000 ; the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar, Rs. 1,000 ; the Thakor of Gondal, Rs. 1,000 ; Mr. Sorabjee Hormasjee Lakdavala of Broach, Rs. 500 ; Mr. Morarji Gokhaldas, cash and clothes, Rs. 1,500 ; the Hon. Sir Dinsha M. Petit on behalf of the Surat Relief Fund Committee of Bombay, Rs. 5 to each family ; Messrs. Damodardas and Dayabhai Tapidas Vujaydas, Rs. 10,000, for relief in various ways. That the thanks of the meeting on behalf of the Surat public be conveyed to H. E. Lord Reay for his sympathising telegram and kind visit. That the owners of the Flood Relief Fund Committee, the majority of whom are now present, be asked to make over the balance of that fund to the Fire Relief Committee now formed. That our thanks are due to Mr. Crawley-Boevey for convening this meeting to-day.

A CONTRADICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to correct the string of misstatements published in the *English Mail* of March 15 as an effusion received from a correspondent "*apropos* of Colonel Sexton." The correspondent in question says :—"I may mention the extraordinary success which befel a private, who, together with his brother, enlisted in the regiment to which I then belonged. The brother turned out badly, and after figuring more or less disgracefully at several courts-martial, was in process of time drummed out of H. M.'s service." Every word of the above is untrue, and the latter part, anent the conduct and fate of the brother, is the most shameful misstatement ever published. The brother (only half-brother, by the way), a kind-hearted gentleman. T. Norris made a more fitting exit from the service. He was killed at the battle of the Alma, fighting as a soldier should ; he was the reverse of the man he is depicted. As I am the only person in India who was in the 95th when Colonel Sexton joined it, I shall be glad if you will allow me to state the facts of the matter. The two brothers or half-brothers did not enlist together, but one in 1846 and the other in 1851 or the end of 1850. Colonel Sexton did not enlist for the 95th regiment at all. He was transferred to us from the depot of the 75th in 1851, when a very young soldier as full corporal. He came on escort from Chatham and Portsea, when his half-brother, who was then Sergeant in No. 2 Company, spoke to our Colonel, and the Colonel being only too glad to get a soldier of his stamp, applied for his transfer, which was granted. Colonel Sexton was then a youth, and the smartest, handsomest soldier I have ever seen in uniform. The half-brother was a man of very superior attainments. He was called gentleman Norris, because in truth he was one ; and was kind, gentle in speech, and did not practice bullying, which, I regret to say, was the almost invariable accompaniment to non-commissioned authority at that time. I was at that time a youngster, full of life and spirits, always up to some nonsense, and as full of tricks as a monkey, just needing a guiding hand to keep me straight, and this, I am glad to say, I first experienced from Sergeant Norris, and afterwards in a greater degree from the present Colonel Sexton. I grew to love him as an elder brother, though he was only two years my senior, to look up to him, and in a manner, as far as I was able, to form myself upon him, though I always remained very far behind my model. The liking was mutual, and, thank God, now we are both old men, with the work of our lives nearly finished, there is much of the old feeling on both sides still. The writer of the precious letter under reference further states "that our hero became an officer's servant, but not being considered smart enough was sent to his duty." That also is incorrect. He was promoted to corporal before he was dismissed drill, hence was never an officer's servant. The expression "but not being considered smart enough, he was sent to his duty," is the veriest nonsense. A man who later became Assistant-Quarter-Master General, Commandant of a Volunteer Corps, Superintendent of Army Clothing, and President of the Board of Examiners in Oriental languages would be smart enough for anything. As for the expression "he then developed into the corporal, sergeant, and colour sergeant of his former master's company," it is as incorrect as the rest. He was corporal in No. 2 Company, promoted sergeant in the Light Company, and colour-sergeant in No. 3 company, which latter company was commanded by Captain Wing, who joined us from the Ceylon Rifles in 1850 (before Colonel Sexton joined the regiment), when he selected as his servant an old soldier, a married man by name John Sullivan, whose services he retained till John, poor fellow, was killed at the Alma, when Colonel Sexton was colour-sergeant of the company. The statement "that upon the death of the sergeant-major of the regiment, he was appointed to succeed that important functionary," is also incorrect. The Sergeant-Major "Roger Connor" did not die, but going home slightly wounded went to the Sligo Militia. Colour-Sergeant Murphy acted for him till he was killed at Inkermann on the 5th November 1854, on which date Colonel Sexton received his commission as ensign, and took up the position of Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant MacDonald (who received 17 wounds on that day). He retained the Adjutancy until he was promoted to captain on the death of Captain Bonnor Maurice at Poona in 1861. The assertion that three or four years afterwards he was made Quarter-Master is another glaring misstatement. Colonel Sexton was never Quarter-Master. In fact the effusion is so full of misstatements, that the writer must excuse me if I take leave to doubt his ever having been in the 95th Regiment at all. In conclusion, it may be supposed from the fact that he rose from the ranks that Colonel Sexton was an ordinary peasant lad who enlisted for a living. All that is humbug. Peasant lads could not then be educated as gentlemen and sent into the army, speaking Latin, French, and Greek at 19 years of age, as Colonel Sexton was educated. He was a gentleman, and when he got the opportunity he proved himself a brave, true-hearted soldier. Apologising for the length of this letter, and hoping that you will allow my reverence for the memory of the dead and respect for the feelings of the living, to plead my excuse for thus troubling you.—I am, &c.,

R. RICHARDSON, Lieut, Barrack Master.
Belgaum, April 11.

EDUCATION IN MAHUVA.

A FEW days ago two interesting events took place in the remote town of Mahuva, Bhavnagar. The first was the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the English School and girls of the Girls' School. All the officers, leading merchants, and gentlemen interested in education were present. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta, Revenue Commissioner, Bhavnagar State, presided. The head-master read the report on the work done by the schools during the past official year, after which some select pieces of recitations were given by some of the boys. The girls also recited some choice *garbis*. One on a procession of the lower animals by the late Mr. Navabiam highly amused the audience. The ceremony of the evening was then performed by the president. This done, Mr. Virchand Raghavji Gandhi, B. A., dwelt at some length on the advantages of education. Mr. Lallubhai then gave a wholesome piece of advice to the children. The president's remarks brought the proceedings to a close. The other event referred to was a general meeting of the members and subscribers of the Native General Library, which was largely attended. The Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta, was called to the chair. The honorary secretary, Mr. Nichhabhai P. Desai, opened the proceedings by reading the annual report, from which it appeared that the institution shows signs of gradual improvement. Last year a request was made to the Darbar for a permanent grant, and H. H. the Maharaja Saheb has graciously settled on the institution an annual grant. The Darbar have also begun to provide the library with 60 rupees worth of newspapers. When the secretary had done reading his report, Mr. Lallubhai suggested the formation of a working committee, and five members from the managing committee were formed into a committee to assist the secretary. The funds of the library being inadequate, a proposal was made and carried out to raise a subscription. A list was then sent round, and a sum of Rs. 300 was subscribed to on the spot. Mr. Lallubhai headed the list, followed by Mr. Venilal Savailal, the Vahivatdar, Sett Mondas, Sett Manjibhai, Sett Gocouldas, Mr. Ratishanker, Dr. Dhanjishaw, Messrs. Venilal, Mehta, Manilal, Harakhji, Khodidas, Dhullabhdas, and others. The Mahajana has also given Rs. 300 to add to the funds of the library. The proceedings terminated after a vote of thanks to the president and to the secretary for his careful management of the affairs of the library.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers," It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s., 6d., per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33., arringdon-Road, London, England

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

As the engagement of Miss Plaisted and Mr. Harding with Mr. Stanley's Opera Company draws to a close, their popularity seems to increase, for the Gaiety during the present season was never more crowded than it was on Saturday night, nor was there ever so enthusiastic an audience. The piece was Lecoq's "Giroflé Girofla," Miss Plaisted having upon her shoulders the arduous dual *role* of the twin daughters and Mr. Harding that of Marasquin. Nearly all their numbers were encored, and had they responded, they might have gone on singing all night. As in every other part she has yet played in Bombay, the charming little American songstress quite captivated her audience, winning them over at the very outset by her pretty, coquettish ways, and the childlike abandon with which she rendered the air "Turn not away." At the first meeting, as "Giroflé" with her young lover Marasquin, all her talent as a light *commedienne* was exhibited, her by-play being exceedingly smart. They were little touches, which we not put in for the mere purpose of creating laughter, for they were merely what might have been expected from such a merry maiden as she represented Giroflé to be. It was the same in the duet with Marasquin, "All is over ; we are married." The voices of the vocalists blended so well as can only be gained by artistes constantly singing together ; while their acting was simply without fault. It is certainly a most uncommon thing to find operatists who can combine acting and singing so near perfection. It was in the second act, however, Miss Plaisted made the greatest hit. In the rendering of the drinking song "See how it sparkles," she might have managed to score quite as great a success without so broadly portraying how wine, in the words of the song, "steals away our reason." From, however, the almost wild demonstrations of the audience, who demanded a repetition, and from the handsome bouquet thrown at her feet, it was evident the song was appreciated more than anything she had yet sung ; but she was even more warmly applauded when, with bridal veil and blossoms all awry, stuttering and staggering, she abandoned herself to the maddest, the merriest of fun with the two husbands she had married, giving additional zest to the finale of the second act, "First rate, excellent wine." Mr. Harding had heavy work as Marasquin; but whether it was a part with which he was well acquainted, or that the large and demonstrative audience proved a source of encouragemt to him, he quite excelled himself on Saturday night. In a previous notice it was hinted he was more of a vocalist than an actor. He is is a tenor, such as we may not hear in opera in Bombay for a very long time again—perhaps not until he returns himself ; but no one who saw him as Marasquin could say otherwise than that the part, histrionically, was admirably played. To Mr. Pyne, as Don Balero, the comic character of the opera, fell a large share of the honours. He is not a great vocalist, but his drollery in the rendering of even his first song, "What a happy day," was irresistable, and a drew forth an encore. He was inexpressibly, amusing in his terror of his Morish son-in-law, Moursouk. Although all through he kept up the fun in his own inimitable way Mr. Fletcher's make up was quite-fierce enough make any timid father-in-law quake. He sang as well as usual, but it must be said that, even granting the licence some artistes claim, and take in Opera Bouffe for overstepping the limits of legitimate acting, Mr. Fletcher has been seen to much more advantage than as Mourzouk. Miss Carrie Stanley sang very nicely as Aurore, and played in a quite a refined manner that stamped her as an actress of culture. Miss Fanny Stanley had not a large part to play as Pedro, but she performed with all her customary care—a remark which might also apply to the Paquita of Miss Nellie De Lorme. The orchestra, under the baton of Mr. Trimnell, went through their part of the work smoothly and without a hitch, but some of the choruses wanted rehearsal. We are always pleased to give credit where it is due, but in a case of this sort, faults, which may be easily remedied, ought also to be pointed out. The ladies were all right ; but the choruses for males alone were very deficient, particularly that of the Pirates "Of all the charms of our profession," which was certainly unworthy of the company. However, Mr. Stanley is too careful a manager to permit such a thing to be repeated. The staging and dressing were, as usual, pretty and effective.

THE ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD AN INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE trial of Khimjee Hurjee, a Bhattia, on a charge of setting fire to a house in Pattak Wady with a view to defraud Messrs. Volkart Brothers, agents to an insurance company, on the 23rd January last, was resumed on Saturday at the Second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, before Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not represented by counsel.

The prisoner made a further statement to the court. He said Morarjee had assured him that he had advanced Rs. 50 in solicitor to defend him on his trial to his the Sessions Court ; that he had made arrangements, through a fruit-seller at the Crawford Market, to pay the magistrate Rs. 2,000; and that prisoner should not be afraid in any way, as he would get him released. Prisoner added that the magistrate released the chief culprit, Morarjee, on bail ; and afterwards discharged him ; and he could not understand why he was not released on bail likewise. He now prayed for mercy.

Prisoner called two witnesses, whose evidence was intended to show that he had not paid the rent of his house at Chinch Bunder for January last which, however, was denied by one of the witnesses. Nothing important was proved by the evidence of these witnesses.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury on the case for the prosecution, said they would observe that a prisoner in fact admitted complicity in the crime, but tried to place the greater portion of the blame upon Morarjee. The motive for the commission of the offence was clear upon the face of the evidence, namely, the profit to be made on the value of the house being recovered from the insurance office. The house was in November 1887 sold for Rs. 2,500, and it was said to have been purchased a few months later on by Morarjee for Rs. 5,000. This appeared to the learned counsel to be an unlikely purchase and he considered it was a matter of arrangement between the contracting parties. It was an extraordinary circumstance that the policy was to expire a few days after the fire had taken place. It was clear from the agreement between the prisoner and Morarjee, which was produced in court by Julla, that, in the event of the house being destroyed by fire, the prisoner was to receive from Morarjee a sum of Rs. 500 for his trouble.

His Lordship summed up the evidence in the case at considerable length, remarking that it was very much to be regretted that the owner of the house had not been placed before the court. Referring to the evidence of Julla, his lordship reminded the jury that he had once been convicted by a magistrate, and that he being an accomplice, the jury should receive his evidence with caution. Commenting on the letter which had been sent under Morarjee's instruction to the Insurance Office, his lordship said it seemed to him to be conclusive proof of Morarjee's complicity. His lordship remarked that he was satisfied that the police enquiries were made with diligence and care, and that the result thereof was satisfactory.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned by eight to one a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner said : Julla and Morarjee are the real culprits. I am innocent. I pray for mercy.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said : Khimjee Hurjee, a majority of the jury by eight to one have, by their verdict, in which I entirely agree, found you guilty of a most atrocious crime. And but for the alarm which was raised, there is a strong probability for believing that, had the inmates of the loft not been warned in time, they would all have been burned to death. One of the windows was barred, and there is no reason to doubt that the other windows were also barred. It is the invariable practice of the court to pass the heaviest sentence on conviction of such an offence, and the sentence of the court is that you be transported for life.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D—The Gocouldas Balabdas Manufacturing Co vs. James Scott and others—Craigie, L and O—Part-heard.

THE "GOLDEN GANG" CASE.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Saturday last, before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury, William Neill, late a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, was charged with criminal misappropriation, on the 21st October last, of a gold watch and bracelet ; with criminal misappropriation, on the 12th November last, of a gold bangle and earring ; and with criminal misappropriation, on the 14th December last, of seven pieces of silk goods. He was further charged with theft as a servant in the above-mentioned three instances. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was not represented by counsel. Mr. Russell and Lord Colin Campbell watched the case on behalf of the prisoners in the other cases. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon

THE JURY.

Mr. L. Rushworth, foreman.

Mr. F. W. Shaw.	Mr. Mangesh Shabaram.
„ A. T. Rushton.	„ A. Menesse, *sen.*
„ Waman Purshotum.	„ Sadik Oosman Alarakia
„ H. C. Soundy.	„ Krishnarao Anandrao.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury, said that the prisoner was, on the 21st October last, a guard in the service of the G. I. P. Railway, and as such, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold watch and bracelet, which he dishonestly misappropriated. He was further charged with having, on the 12th November last, committed criminal breach of trust in respect of a half gold bangle and an earring ; and with having, on the 14th December last, committed a similar offence in respect of seven pieces of silk goods. In all three instances, the prisoner was further charged with theft as a servant. As second guard of a passenger train, it was part of the prisoner's ordinary duty to take charge of the luggage. He had not been long in the service of the company, and he accompanied trains running backwards and forwards between Bhusawal and Budneira. There were two guards with a train, and the peculiar duty of the second guard, who was the accused in this instance, was to take charge of the luggage. He was charged in only three instances, as he could not be charged in more, with criminal misappropriation of properties belonging to three different persons. One of these persons was Inspector Franks, who had in one of his boxes a gold watch and a gold bracelet. Some days after Mr. Franks had reached his journey's end, he had occasion to look at his luggage, when he missed the watch and bracelet, which were of the total value of Rs. 500 or Rs. 600. Mr. Franks found that they had disappeared from the box during the railway transit. It would appear that, while accused was in custody on other charges, he gave certain information, which led to the finding of the watch and the bracelet in the house of De Souza, another railway guard. The next instance was that of the property of one Motiram, who, when he reached his journey's end, missed seven pieces of silk goods. There was no trace of the property for some time ; but when information was received in connection with other charges, some of the goods were found in the possession of the accused and De Souza, another railway guard. Sayed Fazal Hoosein was the third man who had lost a considerable amount of property, ornaments and other goods. He had not been fortunate enough to recover all his property, but a bracelet was found with the accused which he recognised as his property. It had been pledged by the prisoner with a Marwaree at Bhusawul for Rs. 190. Prisoner told the Marwaree that the ornament belonged to his wife, and entreated him not to show it to any one. Prisoner afterwards took the police to the Marwaree's shop and pointed out the ornament. The learned counsel said the evidence would show conclusively that some how or other the property was abstracted from the luggage of the three persons. It was more or less traced to the accused, and pointed out by him. The silk goods were found in the possession of the accused. Certain statements had been made by the accused which the learned counsel would not refer to, but asked the jury to consider them with the other evidence in the case.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Mr. Charles Franks examined by Mr. Jardine : I am a police inspector in the Berars. On the 20th, 21st, and 22nd October, I travelled from Hyderabad to Mortezapore, which is between Bhusawul and Bundeira. I went from Bhusawul by the 10 p.m. train on the 21st October. My registered luggage consisted of four boxes and a bedding. I arrived in due course in Mortezapore. After fifteen or sixteen days, I missed from my luggage a gold watch and a bracelet, which were kept in a box, inside the cases I now produce. I found these empty cases inside my box.

The Judge : Did you observe anything about the box ?

Witness continued : Not at the time. I afterwards found that the lock was spoiled. I sent in a complaint to the inspector of railway police. I identify this watch and bracelet as my property. I value the watch at Rs. 300, the bracelet at Rs. 250, and the chain at Rs. 125. It was a gold chain, which has not been found. I was shown them in the course of the proceedings before the Magistrate.

Cross-examined by the prisoner : On our arrival at Wadi, no reports were brought to me that the boxes were broken open. I did not miss the property until fifteen or sixteen days after my arrival. The box was in my charge all the time.

Motiram Nanekram examined by Mr. Jardine : I live at Burhanpore and am in the service of Chubildas Goculdas, a merchant there. Burhanpore is beyond Bhusawul. I took certain goods of my master from Burhanpore to Wassam in the Berars. At the latter place, at a fair, I sold forty pieces of goods, which left 181 pieces of goods undisposed of. This is a list of the goods I took to Wassam. The business of the fair at Wasam was over in the middle of December ; and before starting for my home in Burhanpre, I made this list, showing a balance of 181 pieces, Wassam is not on the railway line, and from it I proceeded to the station at Mortezapore, a distance of 28 koss or 56 miles. I left Mortezapore at 10 p. m. on the 14th December. The 181 pieces were made up into two bundles, which were registered as luggage in the name of my master Chubildas. I went by way of Bhusawul, arriving at Burhanpore on the following day. I went with my two bundles to my master's house. They were opened there the same day. On opening the bundles, I found there were 174 pieces, seven being missing. The contents were not in the same condition. I noticed that some of the pieces had been forced out, and that some of the inside cords had been cut with a knife. The missing pieces contained three pieces of "khans," *i. e.* boddices, three of silk turbans, and one of white turban. I informed my master, but we took no steps for the recovery of the missing property. I did not see the goods again until I saw them in the police magistrate's court. These are some of my missing goods.

Cross-examined by prisoner : I went to the Nagurdas fair in Watam taluka to sell these goods.

Were there any other merchants who offered similar stuff for sale there ?—There was one other man who sold similar pieces.

How many pieces did the other man sell ?—I don't know.

But did he sell any ?—Yes, he must have sold.

How do you know these goods to be yours ?—By the tickets and by my marks.

Why did you not make a report to the police ?—I did not report.

Why ?—I was advised that it was useless to do so now. Had I perceived the loss at the railway station and reported it there and then, it would have been of some use.

What made you report it afterwards ?—I did not report it afterwards.

Syed Fazal Hoosein examined by Mr. Jardine : I live at Kerker, Illaka Rajo-Hasoor. On the 10th November, I went by railway to Nagpore and stayed there one night. I was going to Wahid, but I had taken a ticket for Khundwah. Early on the morning of the 12th November, I left Nagpore for Bhusawal, which I reached at 7 p. m. In my baggage, there were some ornaments in a box, which was put into the brake. I arrived in Khundwah on the 13th November. My baggage had also arrived. From Khundwah I went to Ajmere. From Nadwai I took my luggage home, which is six miles distant from Nadwai. I opened and examined the luggage on the 20th, and sent a list of the missing articles to the Traffic Superintendent of the railway, the total value of which was given at Rs. 2,899. I identify the gold ear ornament as part of the missing property, and value it at Rs. 220. I also recognise the half bangle as part of the stolen property.

Cross-examined by the prisoner : During the journey to Ajmere, the box containing the property was not in my possession. I recognise the half bangle, because it was made according to a pattern of mine. It is not an ordinary bangle. I do not think you will find such patterns worn by natives.

Had the police made any promises to you at Bhusawul ?—No.

The Judge : These articles might have been stolen on the journey to Nagpore.

Witness : No, it is not possible.

The Judge : Where was the luggage ?

Witness : In the brake van.

The Judge : Then it is possible it may have been stolen—you did not look at it on the journey ?

Witness : No.

Mr. Edward Webster examined by Mr. Jardine : I am station master of the G. I. P. Railway at Bhusawul. The prisoner was second guard at Bhusawul. He was engaged by the company some time last year on Rs. 100 a month. His run was between Bhusawul and Budneira, there and back. As second guard, the prisoner was responsible for the luggage given in his charge. The first guard is responsible for the fittings and the train keeping time.

The Judge : Are they in the same brake, or the one in one, and the other in the other ?

Witness : The first guard is in the front brake, and second guard is in the brake in the rear.

The foreman : Is luggage sometimes put in the forward brake ?

Witness : Yes, it is sometimes put in the forward brake, and sometimes in the rear. This is a luggage bill for the train on the 21st October, and it shows the luggage given in charge of the prisoner for the 10-30 p.m. train. It is signed by the prisoner in pencil, and shows five packages from Hyderabad to Mortezapore. The luggage weigh bill of the 14th December 1888 showed the luggage received by the guard of the passenger train leaving Mortezapore for Bhusawul at 10 p.m. It was signed by the prisoner as second guard of the train. It showed two packages received at Mortezapore for Burhanpore. There was a change of guards at Budneira, but not necessarily a new weigh bill (witness was examined here as to the working of trains.) The prisoner was in the company's service until December last, when he left for service in Bombay. He was suspended before he left for Bombay. I cannot say whether he had sent in his resignation.

Mr. John Dillon examined by Mr. Jardine : I am police inspector, Bombay, and know the accused. I arrested him on the 31st January last in Bombay in consequence of information I received. On that day I searched the house which he pointed out as that in which he was living. I arrested him in the room in which he was, and on searching the room, I found these pieces of silk and two halves of two silver bangles.

Colonel Augustus B. Portman examined by Mr. Jardine : I am Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police. In consequence of informatin received, I proceeded to Bhusawul to make enquiries with regard to the loss of luggage. I reached Bhusawul on the morning of the 3rd February. Accused was brought up before me under arrest, and I had a conversation with him. In consequence of what he told me, I found some of the property which he was charged with having stolen. He told me that he had pledged with a Marwaree named Ramcurn a gold ornament.

Prisoner : My lord, I object to these questions.

The Judge : And I overrule the objection. They are distinctly admissible.

Witness continued. I told the chief constable at Bhusawul to go to Ramcurn's shop and bring the ornament. Ramcurn himself brought the ornament and handed it to me. It was on the 5th February last. This is the ornament that he brought to me. It is an ear ornament. In consequence of what prisoner said to me, I gave orders for the search of DeSouza's house at Budneira. DeSouza was a guard in the same railway. In his house a black tin-box was found containing property.

Mr. James O'Grady examined by Mr. Jardine : I am inspector, railway police, Budneira, Berar. I know Thomas DeSouza, railway guard, whose house I ordered to be searched on the 5th February last, in consequence of instructions received by me from Colonel Portman at Bhusawul. I sent a written order by Waman Vyedoo, detective head constable. A black tin-box was brought to me on the 6th February ; and amongst other things, it contained the gold watch and bracelet and the pieces of cloth and silk turban now produced in court.

Cross-examined by prisoner : Did you hold out any promise to me in the presence of Colonel Portman ?—No.

Did you not promise in the presence of other railway guards that I should come to no harm ?—No. I told you distinctly that was out of the question.

Rahoopati Mohunrao examined by Mr. Jardine : In consequence of instructions received, I searched DeSouza's house on the 5th February in the presence of a "panch." DeSouza said there was a box left by Mr. Spink, and he brought it from his bed-room. It was opened, and I found in it a gold watch, a gold bracelet, a lamp of melted silver, a black dress waistcoat, two pieces of silk puggrees, two pieces of silk cloth, two bundles of gold thread, an ulster, two silver-plated cups, two silver plated small plates, and a *hookah* of no great value. I made a list, sealed up the box, and sent it to Mr. O'Grady at Bhusawul.

Colonel Portman was re-called and further examined by Mr Jardine : Prisoner told me that he had given some property he had stolen to Guard Spink.

Mr. Russell objected to the question.

The objection was overruled.

Witness continued : Prisoner told me that he had given the goods to Guard Spink, in consequence of which I issued the orders which resulted in the discovery of the property in the house of DeSouza. The tin-box was unlocked in my presence and was found to contain, amongst other things, a gold watch, a bracelet, two pieces of red silk, a dress coat and waist-coat, an ulster, and other things.

Prisoner : Did I give the information to you before or after you made the promise ?

Witness : I made no promise.

Did you go to Ramcurn's shop and initial a book there ?—I saw the book, but I am not sure whether I initialed it.

What did Ramcurn say to you ?—He told me that you and another man had borrowed Rs. 190, and he showed me the entry in his book.

Did he say anything to you about the ornament on that day ?—No.

What did he say to you regarding the money transactions ?—He told me that you and Stirling had borrowed Rs. 190. He showed me some watches, which I believed, were the security.

You mean to say he said nothing about the gold ornaments produced in the court ?—He said nothing.

What did he say as to the security that was given to him ?—I have already said he showed me some watches which, I believed, were the security.

How many days after my arrival was the gold ornament given up ?—On the second day.

Did Ramcurn give it up voluntarily ?—Yes, he brought it himself.

Was not Ramcurn beaten by the police ?—No, I cannot say about that.

Mr. Jardine :—But for what the accused told you, you probably would not have found the ornament ?

Colonel Portman : Quite so.

The Judge : Or the things found with DeSouza ?

Colonal Portman : Yes, my lord.

Ramcurn Narayen examined by Mr. Jardine : I am a Marwaree soucar residing at Bhusawul. I had transactions with the prisoner on two occasions. On the last occasion, he came to me to borrow Rs. 190 with Stirling on the 27th December. They asked me to advance Rs. 200 on a gold chain. I obtained their signatures to an account opened in my book, and advanced them Rs. 190.

Cross-examined by the prisoner : The value of the ornament must be about Rs. 150.

What induced you to advance me Rs. 190 ?—The account was signed by the two, and this was a simple deposit.

Why did you not make an entry regarding the ornament ?—It was useless to mention the ornament in the account, because I had passed to you a separate writing with regard to the ornament.

How many days after my arrival did you give up the ornament ?—I gave it up on the day you arrived.

When did Colonel Portman initial the book ?—That was on a previous occasion when Colonel Portman had come to my shop to make certain enquiries.

Did you make an admission to Colonel Portman at once ?—I had told Mr. McCarthy everything regarding the ornament.

I want to know what you told Colonel Portman ?—I first showed him the accounts in the book, and I produced an ornament belonging to Miles, another guard.

Did you say anything to Colonel Portman about my ornament ?—On the first occasion, I was not asked about your ornament. On the second occasion, when questioned, I went to Colonel Portman's camp and gave it up there.

At this stage, the court adjourned until 10 a. m. on Monday morning.

THE *Bombay Guardian* is as unkind to poor Sir Richard Temple as is Harry Furniss in *Punch*. Taking up the suggestion that it would be much more appropriate for Bombay to erect statues to John Bright and Henry Fawcett than to Sir Richard Temple it says :—

It must be through extreme lack of knowledge that this latter personage's opinion on Indian Missions was published in a religious contemporary. Of what possible value can the opinion of Sir Richard Temple be upon such matters, when he is the chief supporter of the Governmental drink, opium, and lust policy in India ? The devil often clothes himself as an angel of light, and returned Indian officials often attempt to whitewash their lost characters by thrusting themselves on Missionary platforms in England. They should not be permitted to do

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Oceana, 1,826 tons, Captain J. Page, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Stratheam, 1,854 tons, Captain J Diarmid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Penarth, with a cargo of coals.

THE s s Colaba, 1,071 tons, Captain M D Blott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of grain.

THE steamer Hindos, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed on Saturday for Cutch and Coast with a general cargo, and 400 deck passengers.

The s. s. Chicago, 1,730 tons, Captain W. Morgan, sailed on Saturday, for Aden and Hull via Canal with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Wallick as cabin and 53 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oriental,937 tons, Captain F N Frohawk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, with a general cargo and Mr. Compos, wife and 2 children, and 1 female as cabin and 11 deck passengers.

THE s s Kaveri, 543 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow with a cargo of coal, and the following saloon passengers :—Ellis Harrison, Francis Harrison, Lizzie Harrison and Emily Harrison.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Persian Gulf mail steamer Pemba sails after the arrival of the English mails, with the following cabin passengers :—Messrs. Abdool Aziz Zaban, Shaik Abdool Salam, and Ahmed Sahib for Talia ; Messrs. H. C. Wolch, R. Naintoola and sister, Jasum and two others, and Abdool C. Thamlow, for Busreh :—Mr. R. Henderson, for Bushire ; and Messrs. H. Kennedy, H. Esa Abas with a friend and a boy, Mrs. Irovine and daughter, Mrs. Fernandey, Mrs. Marston, and Mrs. Charles, for Kurrachee. Besides the abovementioned there are 9 servants, and 65 deck passengers (all adults), for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Kaiser-i-hind, 5,383 tons, Captain K. F. Briscoe, arrived in harbour on Saturday noon with a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Shanghai :—Miss Hendries, Captain Bradshaw, Mr. Craddock, Mr. and Mrs. Kinder, from Hongkong :—Mr. C. H. Mehta and Mr. Moorhead and 2 distingnished subjects from Colombo :—Colonel Hallans, Mr. A. H. King, Mr. A. Hervey, Mr. Poincilot, and Major Jai Bhai. From Sydney :—Miss White and 3 children. From Melbourne :—Dr. Kirtikar and Mr. Colders and 8 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Ves	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. G. C. Tower	2401	Brotherton..	A	F. Muir & Co.
,, Arabia.....	2314	Laiard	B	W & A. Graham & Co.
,, King Arthur	1047	Raffin	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, Vesta	1995	Harris	F	.....
,, Naples.....	1481	Anderson ..	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Aston Hall..	2251	Hill	L	Edward Bates & Co
,, Kirby Hall..	1764	Philips.....	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Chicago	1250	Morgan	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, Calder.....	400	Cronan	O	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, Atrato.....	2055	Gordon.....	P	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, B. Castle ...	1653	Tod	2	Beyts Craig & Co.
,, Singapore ..		.....	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Khiva	11 2	Crewe	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Niagara	2044	Maconichie..	6	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Amphitrite ..	2186	Lemesich ..	8	J. Jani.
,, Imperator ..	2141	Becktinger ..	8	A-H. Lloyd's S.N.Co
,, Kt. Errant..	2241	Mathew	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Knight Companion	2542	Thomas	13	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Karoon	1342	Saunders ..	16	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
13	Kaisar-i-Hind (s)..	Briscoe	Shanghai, March 23
14	Raveri (s)	Robertson ...	Glasgow, March 1.
	Oriental (s)	Frohawk ..	Marmagao, April 12
	Stratheam (s)	Diarmid	Penarth.
	Colaba (s)	Blott.....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	Oceana (ship)	Page.....	Calcutta.
	Chicago (s)	Morgan	Hull, &c.
	Wardha (s)	Stevenson ..	Chittagong.
14	Imperator (s)	Bechtinger ..	Colombo

The following vessel obtained port clearance on Saturday last :—Steamer Pemba, Rothwell, for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—Steamers Niagara, for Antwerp ; Knight of St. John, Marseilles ; Aston Hall, Liverpool ; Assyria, the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee ; and Khiva, China.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.
9 Afrecan s ..... Wood ..... Singapore, Mar. 27.
Nepaul s..... Wheler ..... London, Mar. 1.

DEPARTURE.
April 9.—Steamer Madras.

MADRAS.

April ARRIVALS.
10 Restibutor s..... ..... Newcastle.
Clan Maclean s.. ..... Coconada.

April. DEPARTURES.
10 Sirsa s .... Rangoon.
ClanMacphersons ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—25 cases slates, M Adamjee ; 394 bundles steel hoops, The Mofussil Co, Ld ; 6 bales glazed paper, D R Umrigar and Co ; 10 cases umbrellas, J S Mamed ; 9 bales packing paper, C Macdonald and Co.
Kirby Hall s—5 packages pumps, R Maneckjee.
Hispania s—1 case German Silver Ware, 1 case German Silver Sheets, A Kimchand.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawar s—82 cases aniline dye, C Ramjee ; 25 casesa niline dye, G Mooljee ; 3 cases German Silver Ware ; M Gocul ; 100 bundles yellow metal sheets, Ralli Brothers ; 3 cases boots and shoes, A Abdoolally and Co ; 2 cases Pianos, S Rose and Co ; 5 cases toilette powder, The Bombay Co, Ld ; 476 packages medicine, provision, glassware, and merchandize, Treacher and Co ; 8 cases printing ink, K A Hoosein ; 12 packages photographic materials, M Babajee ; 25 cases confectionary, C Dadabhoy ; 28 cases aniline dyes, W A Graham and Co.
Horn Head s—250 gallons turpentine, A C A Hoosen ; 26 casks point, Chartered Bank of London and China, 13 cases snuff, medicine and cutlery, The Agra Bank, Ld.
Korbella s—600 gallons turpentine, T F Bengalee ; 650 kegs paint, N Surufally and Co ; 30 cases soap H S Habib.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan MacGregor s—12 bales red twist, K Odhowjee and Co.
Arabia s—10 packages chemicals, M Amersy ; 75 barrels, H Noorbhoy ; 1,694 bars iron, D Canjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Atrato s—500 tons pig iron, Richardson and Cruddas.

FROM HULL.

Jago s—75 gallons varnish, S Tyabjee and Co.
Chicago s—17 cases hardware, H Ebrahim Brothers ; 3,055 bars iron, T Bhaimen ; 600 bars iron, G A Luttif.

FROM TRIESTE.

Berenice—12 bales brown paper, E E Nugree ; 2 cases German Silver Ware, W K Nobel and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Peshawar s—64 cases aniline colour, S Narayen and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Peshawar s—10 cases Chinese colors, N Surufally

FROM VENICE.

Peshawar s—73 cases glass beads, D B Jeejeebhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubbatino s—100 barrels cement, Sorabshaw and Co.
Labourdonnais s—3 cases astronomical instruments, M J Pack.

FROM HONGKONG.

Amphitrite s—128 packages tea, Thow Ving and Co.

APRIL 12.

FROM LONDON.

Arabia s—1 cwts whiskey, Phillips and Co.
Knutsford s—1 case percussion caps, anvels, and tubes, M Noorbhoy.

FROM BREMEN.

Peshawar s—50 cases beer, William Bell and Co.

FROM BATOUM.

Olympus s—5,000 cases kerosine oil, N Khyraz and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Knight Errant s—1,800 bales cotton, Messrs Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 300 bales cotton, B and A Hormarjee.
Aston Hall s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.
Kirby Hall s—3,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Messrs Lyon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Messrs Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 31 bales hemp, A M Saiwalla ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Framjee Sands and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 107 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 35 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 25 bales wool, S Rumjanally ; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Arabia s—800 bales cotton, Messrs Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Charles Forbes and Co ; 6,347 dhalls coir yarn, F Lowjee ; 115 bales hemp, S Ramjee ; 10 bales wool, and 28 bales goat hair, C Rajabally ; 500 bales cotton, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—68 boxes Indian condiment, H Ballantine and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Karoon s—430 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co ; 70 cwts ginger, Cassum Hajee Jaffer Momed ; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 225 cwts olibanum H Virdhare ; 220 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.
Vesta s—450 cwts myrabolums, S Rowjee ; 134 cwts dry ginger, A M Saiwalla ; 1 bale tanned hides, G M Dhurmsey ; 55 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 400 cwts horns, R Caderbhoy 3,800 dholls coir yarn, H M Casum.

FOR HULL.

Chicago s—100 cwts myrabolums, C C Jussawalla.
Draco s—4,800 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Arabia s—6,000 cwts wheat, W A Graham and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dracco s—440 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Singapore s—300 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 600 bales cotton, B Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gleen Caladh Tower s,—310 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 440 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Knight Companion s—330 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co ; 110 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Naples s—4,002 cwts rapeseed, Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Knight of St John s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 4,500 cwts gingelly seed, and 3,000 cwts castor seed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 6,800 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 770 cwts copra, E D Sassoon and Co ; 800 cwts copra, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—9,498 cwts gingelly seed, 1,998 linseed, 999 cwts, V rapseed, Volkart Bros.
Vesta s—250 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld ; 976 cwts wheat and 1,999 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 5,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Hopetown s—250 bales cotton, Messrs Lyon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hopetown s—55 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—300 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 85 bales twist, T Topen and Co ; 300 bales twist, Messrs Framjee Sands and Co ; 750 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co ; 700 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 400 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 103 bales twist, R P Woonwalla ; 150 bales twist, C Ebram ; 100 bales twist, S N Talate and Co ; 2 bales cotton, T H Gill and Co ; 8 cwts fishmaws ; 25 cwts sharkfins, S Dattoo ; 400 bales twist, S E Sassoon ; 100 tons iron, Ritchie, Stuart and Co ; 77 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 32 cwts sharkfins ; 18 fishmaws, A Joosub ; 40 bales twist, D P Marker ; 50 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co ; 112 bales cotton, Hoormookrai ; 300 bales twist, E Sorabjee ; 380 bales twist, Tatta and Co ; 67 bales cotton, S Scodutra, 300 bales country twist, S J David and Co ; 100 bales twist, N B Mody and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khiva s—100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 36 cwts gum arabic, E Adumally, 80 bales twist, S Abraham and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Khiva s—400 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 700 bales twist, Messrs Framjee Sands and Co ; 65 bales twist, J Campbell and Co ; 100 bales twist, S E Sassoon, 30 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Co, Ld ; 120 bales twist, S Abraham.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 12.

Upperton, Lieut, Ms, 2 Oxford Lt Inf, on leave, from Bangalore.
Wilkins, Lieut, Bo, 14th Bo. I., on leave, to Yercaud.
Jervis, Surgn, Bo, Bo Med Ser, from ful, to England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 13.

Wilkins, Lieut, Bo, 14th Bo. Inf, from leave, to Bhuj
Thompson, Surgn, Bo M S., off leave, to Deolali.
Jervis, Surgn, Bo I M D, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Hughes, Lt-Col, Bo, Commt, on leave, to Mahableshwar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, April 15, 1889.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters, on Tuesday, 16th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. orps

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Poona, 12th April, 1889.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Bo L I—Lt H C B Dann (Wing Officer, 2nd Battn the Bo Rifle Regt), Offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, and to be graded in the Regt below Lt Smurthwaite and above Lt Murray.

10th Bo L I—2nd Lt C S D Leslie, 2nd Manchester Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation. Dated 22nd March 1889.

2nd Lt S H Westropp, 2nd Bn Gloster Regt, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation. Dated 28th March 1889.

26th Bo I—Lt M W Baugh, S C, Wing Officer, 3rd Bn, the Bo Rifle Regt, to be Wing Officer.

27th Bo L I (1st Belooch Bn)—2nd Lt J H Dickson, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regt., a candidate for the S C, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation. Dated 2nd April 1889.

With reference to G O G No. 182 of the 3rd instant, it is notified that the undermentioned Officer has been seconded under the terms of article 277 Pay Code, Part I :—Lt T Moss, S C, (Dy Asst Comy Genl, 2nd class on probation) Wing Officer, 16th Bo I.

Lt M W Baugh, S C, Wing Officer, 26th Bo I, is attached to the 3rd Bo L I, for duty, as Wing Officer, until further orders.

With reference to G O G No 173 of 1889, the following appointments are made :—

Surgn Major U J Bourke, Medl Staff, to the medl charge of Station Hospl, Kirkee, vice Bde Surgn A C Gaye, Medl Staff, proceeded on leave.

Surgn R W E H Nicholson, Medl Staff, to general duty Aden District.

Travelling at the public expense.

It is notified for information that the *London Gazette* of the 8th and 12th March 1889, were received at Bo Army Head Quarters on the 6th April 1889.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R A—Lt E A Campbell (4-1 North I Dn) to England for 6 months on private affairs.

2nd Royal Lancaster Regt—Capt and Pay Master P Low, to England, for 6 months on private affairs.

Liverpool Regt—Lt McL G Gordon (Officiating Squadron Officer, Poona Horse), to Bombay, from 1st April to 31st July 1889 to study the native language.

2nd Gloster Regt—Lt and Adjt C Moss, for 6 months on private affairs.

Worcester Regt.—2nd Lt H H D Creagh (Officiating Wing Officer, 19th Bo I), to Bombay and Poona, from 15th April to 14th October 1889, to study the native language.

2nd B B and C I R V B Corps—Lt Col B W Blood, to England, for 8 months, on private affairs.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY. KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS.
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foor annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampar Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapki
Musjid ,,	Junctionac	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirgani (for	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapore
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budhaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tannaha	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergaum
Deewa	Khundwaab	Kurjutzb	Poolgaum
Callian Junc-	Jawar	Padesdari	Dyeaun
tionab	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdaht
Titwalla	Singaji	Lanowleea	Pownar
Khadawa'i	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Shapoor	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Atgaum	Hurdaa	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Khurde	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Kussaraha	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Egutpoora	Sewnee	Poonabdd	Barsee Rd
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Marheh
Bailgaum	Khundi	Ooroolee	Unger
Deolalee B.	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Siding	Ktarsee (for	Khairgaum	Packney
Nassick Rda	Hoshangabad)	Patus	Sholapurac
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhondb	Hoodgee
Niphar	Bagra	Borebail	Kurubgam
Lasulgaum	Semri	Decksal and	Doodneh
Munmar	Sohagporead	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Nandgaum a	Paparia (for	Kartruz	Goolburga
Naidongree	Pachmari)	Pomulwaree	Shahabadabe
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Warengaum	Wadi
Kujgaum	Babai	Naryaum	Nulwar
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Myjee	Kureli (for	BiswaBridge	Road
Masawuda	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
Siswlee	Nursingpore	Julumb	Chicksago
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum a	Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secundera-
Mukid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	bad
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

W a d w a n	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Junc. do.	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sannah
City	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Bengal
Limbd	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Shore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea.
d 30 minutes for Lunch.

LADIES! SHOP WITH HOME
By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
ESTABLISHED 1752.
SUPPLY
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS
Latest Fashion at First Cost
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes & Cashmeres,
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard-Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear,
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains, during the Cold Weather Season.
Darlington Pure Wool Serges

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand SUN, RAIN and SALT WATER, in Light-weighted Yarns for LADIES' YACHTING COSTUMES, LADIES' TRAVELLING DRESSES, GENTLEMEN'S BOATING AND TENNIS SUITS. Stouter Yarns for BOYS' AND GIRL'S ROUGH WEAR.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT, no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS have many Thousands of Customers in all parts of the World, who enjoy to the full the advantages of buying the best goods at first hand.—The immense choice of Patterns.—The certainty that the Goods are really New and of the Latest Fashion.—Superb Quality.—Guaranteed Durability, and the saving of all but the small profit charged by the Manufacturer.
Ladies have only to see the Patterns of HENRY PEASE & Co.'s SUCCESSORS Exquisite Specialties to be convinced of their thorough value.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1000 hands.

Henry Pease & Co.'s Successors, Spinners and Manufacturers, The Mills, Darlington.
The Illustrated Catalogue of Sixty Pages issued by Messrs. Henry Pease & Co.'s Successors, may be obtained Post Free from the office of this paper.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

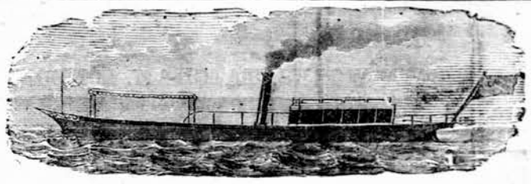
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

CALVERT'S ANTI-MOSQUITO SOAP
A New & Special Preparation.

A splendid Soap to use in the morning tub. Suitable to the most sensitive skin, (thus invaluable in the Nursery and for Ladies). Cooling, Cleansing, and agreeable, it is especially adapted for use in warm climates. Its properties safeguard the skin and are a preventive of the contagion of zymotic diseases, also of the bites of Mosquitos and other small insects.

(Regd.) SIXPENNY TABLETS.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER
Awarded 50 Prize Medals & Diplomas.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.



YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO. POPLAR, LONDON, E.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

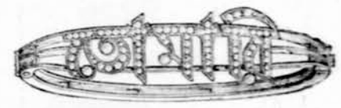
NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED BOMBAY, HAMILTON & Co JEWELLERS BOMBAY. A.D. 1903. SIMLA.
BOMBAY BRANCH :
73, Esplanade Road.

"TOMARI" JEWELLERY.
BENGALI MOTTO—"THINE ONLY."

GOLD BROOCH—"THINE ONLY."
Rs. 35, cash.
THE SAME SET WITH PEARLS.
Rs. 70, cash.
THE SAME SET WITH DIAMONDS.
Rs. 175, cash.

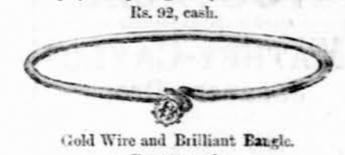
GOLD BROOCH—"THINE ONLY."
Rs. 75, cash.



GOLD BRACELET "TOMARI"—"THINE ONLY."
Set with Pearls.
Rs. 115, cash.
THE SAME BRACELET
Set with Diamonds.
Rs. 275, cash.

NEW PLAIN GOLD "VICTORIA" BANGLE,
SUPPLIED IN A MOROCCO CASE.

This is a massive smooth tapered plain Gold Bangle, Indian style, and opening in a peculiar manner.
Rs. 92, cash.



Gold Wire and Brilliant Bangle.
Rs. 100, cash.

EXQUISITE DIAMOND STAR.

Brilliant Diamond Star Brooch, and Pendant and Hair Pin.
Rs. 675, cash.
Smaller Sizes at a Less Price in Stock.
THE SAME PEARL SET.
Rs. 270, 252, 158, cash.

Our Catalogues Post-free on application.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
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Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician

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Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

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Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

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THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day,
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dibrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

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"MOLLISCORIUM."

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

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ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

THE GREATEST BLESSING

OF Life is a Perfect State of Health. To secure this undeniable boon use LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE occasions arise. When the

STOMACH IS DISORDERED through over-eating or drinking, or taking unsuitable food, its corrective action is mild, speedy, and permanent. It is highly extolled and constantly recommended by eminent medical gentlemen. (*See Bill with each Bottle.*) It strikes at the

ROOT OF DISEASE, improving Digestion by clearing away obstructions and impurities from the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, and at the same time renovating the Blood eradicating poisonous and feverish humours, cooling and oxygenating it.

IN FEVERISH COLDS AND ALL FEVERISH SYMPTOMS it is pre-eminently useful. Taken on going to bed it removes the stuffy sensation in the nose and ermits ‹e breathing, indueing peaceful sleep.

NO OTHER MEDICINE REQUIRED for fifteen years. Mr. YOUNG writes: "For something like fifteen years I have constantly taken your Pyretic Saline, that is to say, *every morning*. During the whole of that time I have *never taken any other medicine*, nor have I had a doctor." It is

MOST EFFICACIOUS in preventing and curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Vomiting, Feverishness, Scarlet and other Fevers, Small-pox, Eruptive and Skin Affections, and kindred ailments. Sold by all PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS, and by

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Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."

"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
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Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

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Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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The favorite WHISKY in Scotland.

NO BLEND. 6 years in bulk.

Free from fusel oil.

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Not a Whisky for the million, but for those who can pay for a first quality Whisky.

Rs. 25 per dozen.

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ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

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